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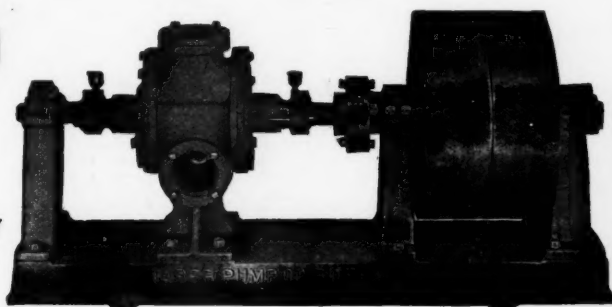
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No. 6

TRY TO SEIZE PACKERS' PAPERS.

The activities of the special attorney for the Federal Trade Commission in the livestock and meat packing investigation were transferred from Washington to Chicago this week. Mr. Heney went to Chicago to look over the private papers of Henry Veeder, general counsel for Swift & Company, which Mr. Veeder had refused to permit him to inspect on the ground that they were confidential matters between a lawyer and his client.

When Mr. Heney could not get the papers he put a seal on the vault containing them. Mr. Veeder broke the seal later, when he had occasion to enter the vault to obtain other documents in the line of his professional duties.

Then Mr. Heney got a search warrant from Federal Judge Landis, based on a sensational affidavit charging the packers with five different felonies. Under this warrant he was engaged in ransacking Mr. Veeder's effects when he was stopped by a stay order secured by Attorney John J. Healy, representing Mr. Veeder. The papers were returned, and placed in custody pending argument, although Heney and his assistants had gone through them.

On Wednesday attorneys for Swift & Company asked Judge Landis to quash the search order on the ground of its illegality.

"There is no warrant in law for this very remarkable and extraordinary writ," declared John J. Healy, attorney for Mr. Veeder, in his argument. "The information on which the writ was issued is vague, indefinite, and simply the conclusions of one of the examiners of the Federal Trade Commission."

After reading the voluminous text of the warrant and the affidavit by Hugh J. McIsaacs, examiner for the Commission, on which the court issued the warrant, he continued:

"Under this blanket search warrant these gentlemen are authorized to go to Mr. Veeder's office and conduct the most gigantic fishing expedition ever undertaken under the guise of legal procedure. They may spend weeks pawing over letters and documents, many of them private and confidential and in no way connected with the investigation."

The affidavits on which the order was based included the following charges:

1. That Swift & Company engaged in a conspiracy with Armour & Company, Morris & Company, Wilson & Company, Inc., Cudahy & Company and other corporations, individuals and partnerships to defraud the United States through and by means of collusive

bidding upon contracts to let to the lowest bidder to furnish the Federal Government with large quantities of meats, hides, leather, canned goods, and other commodities for the use of the military and naval forces of the United States.

2. That Swift & Company acquired, stored, and held for the purpose of limiting the supply to the public and affecting the market price, meats, canned vegetables, canned fruit, canned fish, poultry, cheese, butter, eggs, and oleomargarine.

3. That the packing company wilfully made false entries and statements of fact in certain reports pertaining to the ownership and control of the subsidiary corporations, which were required by the Federal Trade Commission by virtue of the act creating that body.

4. That the packing company wilfully made false entries in its accounts, records, and memoranda of all facts and transactions appertaining to its business.

5. That the company failed to make full, true and correct entries in its books concerning its actual business.

NO ACTION ON MEAT RATIONING.

The United States Food Administration made the following announcement this week with reference to a report from New York that a meat rationing regulation for public eating places would be issued soon:

"The idea of instituting a meat rationing system in hotels and public eating places has been discussed, but no conclusion has been reached in the matter. It came up at a recent meeting of representative proprietors of public eating places with the Food Administration, but no decision has yet been made."

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

Delayed Information

Because of the serious derangement of mails and other means of communication, much of the market and other information appearing in the columns of The National Provisioner is delayed, and sometimes is unavoidably omitted. We believe our readers will appreciate the difficulties under which an up-to-date trade publication labors in these times, and make allowances accordingly.

FOOD LICENSE RULES AMENDED.

Amendments and additions to the regulations governing the storage and distribution of food commodities and feeding stuffs were issued this week by the United States Food Administration. These new rulings apply to practically all licenses. The amendments and additions became effective January 28, except those governing manufacturers and distributors of feeding stuffs which will be in force February 15.

Profiteering through unnecessary transactions is eliminated by the rule which forbids the resale of food commodities within the same trade, without reasonable justification. It is clear that the particular lot of goods whose resale is proposed will go through to the retailer at a lower price if the wholesaler who now owns them sells direct to the retailer instead of to another wholesaler, who would add a second wholesale profit on the same lot of goods.

The rules include specific regulations governing the acceptance and unloading of perishables. This will avoid an undue accumulation of perishable shipments at terminal points, tying up transportation, and will reduce the possibilities of waste to a minimum. The rules recommend the parties to make definite contracts so as to avoid disputes, and define clearly the right of shipper and receiver.

The new rules provide that live poultry containing in their craws more than one ounce of feed for each two pounds in weight, or dressed poultry containing more than one-fifth ounce of feed for each two pounds in weight, shall not be offered for sale. They also provide that poultry feed must not contain any wheat fit for human consumption, and in no event shall the amount of wheat exceed ten per cent.

Fresh meat and fresh meat products, fresh or frozen fish, eggs and butter held in cold storage for a period of thirty days or more must be marked "cold storage" and sold as such. Licensees are not permitted to remove "cold storage" stamps from such marked foods or their containers.

All manufacturers of lard substitutes are brought under license, with regulations which prohibit speculation and hoarding, at the same time shortening the channels of trade and eliminating unnecessary distributing expenses.

No edible oils used in manufacturing may be kept on hand or held under contract in excess of reasonable requirements for a reasonable length of time. This of course makes

allowances for amounts which must be carried in seasons of scant or no production. The licensee will not be allowed to have in his possession any lard substitute not of his own manufacture.

No manufacturer will be permitted to carry any lard substitute in stock for more than 30 days. At no time can he make contracts for the sale of his products in greater quantities than he can manufacture in that period; nor can he contract for shipment or delivery more than 30 days after

contract is made, unless it is with a nation at war with Germany or with federal, state, county or municipal governments.

The new regulations cover all importers, crushers, refiners and dealers in copra, copra oil, coconut oil, palm kernels, palm kernel oil, palm oil, imported peanuts and the oil from imported peanuts, and imported soya beans and their oil. Only with the written consent of the United States Food Administrator may a licensee have any of these materials on hand for more than 60 days after

they reach the United States. He will not be allowed at any time to make contracts for the sale of any of these commodities or their products except against his actual purchases at the time. In order to check on this, the Food Administration requires from every importer a copy of all contracts, to be mailed to Washington within three days after they are made.

No licensee will be allowed to sell to any person, firm or association not regularly engaged in the distribution or use of these commodities, nor will resales within the trade be permitted. No crusher will be allowed to have under his control at any time raw materials in quantities above his normal crushing capacity for a period of six months, nor more of the oils than the equivalent of his production for two months. All refiners are required to adjust their processes to produce the largest practicable yield of edible oil, and are prohibited from having under control more oil than would meet their reasonable requirements for a reasonable length of time.

In any sale of feeding stuffs the licensee must not take more than a reasonable profit over the average cost of his stock of any commodity on hand or under control, not at that time contracted to be sold. In arriving at the cost of corn or oats he must take into consideration the gain or loss resulting from any hedging transaction on a grain exchange.

Details of these various amendments will be found elsewhere in this issue of The National Provisioner.

RULES FOR LARD SUBSTITUTES.

Special regulations under the Food Administration license system for those engaged in manufacturing or dealing in lard substitutes are announced as follows:

Rule 1. Every licensee engaged in the manufacture of lard substitutes shall be subject to the following rules, provided, that in any special instance the United States Food Administrator may issue a special permit authorizing an exception to be made:

(a) He shall not store, keep on hand or have in his possession or under control by contract, or other arrangement, at any time:

(1) A quantity of cottonseed oil or other edible oil, whether in crude or refined state, in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him for a reasonable time, or reasonably required to furnish necessities produced in surplus quantities seasonably throughout the period of scant or no production.

(2) Any lard substitute, other than of his own manufacture.

(b) He shall not carry in stock any lard substitute for a period exceeding thirty days.

(c) He shall not make at any time any contract for the sale of lard substitutes for shipment or delivery more than thirty days after the making of such contract, provided, however, that this rule shall not apply to contracts with Federal, State, County or Municipal Governments, or with the Government of any nation at war with Germany.

(d) He shall not make at any time any contract or contracts for the sale of lard substitutes in excess of his normal manufacturing capacity for a period of thirty days.

(e) He shall not knowingly make any sales of lard substitutes to any firm, corporation, association or individual who is not regularly engaged in the necessary distribution or in the use or consumption of lard substitutes.

(f) He shall not knowingly make any purchases of the raw materials entering into the manufacture of lard substitutes from any

(Continued on page 24.)

Morris Report Shows Big Earnings Last Year

Morris & Company, in their financial report for the year ending November 3, 1917, show net earnings of \$5,401,071.47 upon a capital investment of \$38,000,000, or 14 1/4 per cent. Of the net earnings of the company

\$150,000 was paid in dividends and \$100,000 given as a special subscription to the Employees' Pension Fund, and \$5,151,071.47 was added to the surplus account.

The balance sheet is as follows:

Assets:	Nov. 3, 1917.	Nov. 4, 1916.	Oct. 30, 1915.
Packinghouse real estate	\$652,126.87	\$652,126.87	\$652,126.87
Packinghouse buildings and Machinery and fixtures	14,420,909.39	13,134,836.24	12,760,167.61
Branch markets, real estate and buildings ..	3,411,944.74	3,240,151.68	3,047,126.82
Car equipment	3,301,159.64	2,676,699.28	2,488,720.22
Cash in banks and on hand	4,658,520.19	3,254,957.21	3,353,905.94
Inventories of products, material and supplies	42,254,640.69	26,224,105.14	21,187,109.56
Investments, stocks and bonds	6,299,759.47	5,755,050.05	5,690,949.01
Accounts and bills receivable	16,178,454.71	10,297,176.87	9,666,483.36
Total	\$91,177,515.70	\$65,235,103.34	\$58,846,589.39
Liabilities:			
Capital stock	\$3,000,000.00	\$3,000,000.00	\$3,000,000.00
Bonds	10,900,000.00	11,100,000.00	11,300,000.00
Bills payable	25,990,209.37	9,249,135.13	8,647,777.07
Accounts payable	2,989,582.63	2,611,785.39	1,467,270.63
Special subscription to Employees' Pension Fund	100,000.00	200,000.00	
Bond interest accrued	167,587.50	172,050.00	169,500.00
Reserve for taxes	2,094,860.80	154,426.03	154,415.11
Reserve for depreciation, etc.	8,641,720.52	6,605,223.38	4,597,356.07
Surplus	37,293,554.88	32,142,483.41	29,510,270.51
Total	\$91,177,515.70	\$65,235,103.34	\$58,846,589.39
The income account shows the following:			
Income—	1917	1916	1915
Net profit on manufactures and sales...	\$10,358,489.40	\$5,694,588.96	\$4,710,974.31
Miscellaneous earnings	810,588.04	977,733.78	358,342.74
	\$11,169,077.44	\$6,672,322.74	\$5,069,317.05
Expenditures—			
Interest on bonds	\$496,500.00	\$505,500.00	\$514,500.00
Administrative expense	1,394,406.22	1,280,224.33	1,058,077.97
Interest on borrowed money, taxes, insurance, etc.	3,877,099.75	1,034,385.51	1,175,324.30
	\$5,768,005.97	\$2,840,109.84	\$2,747,902.27
Net earnings	\$5,401,071.47	\$3,832,212.90	\$2,321,414.78
Less dividends paid	150,000.00	1,000,000.00	750,000.00
Less special subscription to Employees' Pension Fund	100,000.00	200,000.00	
Added to surplus	\$5,151,071.47	\$2,632,212.90	\$1,571,414.78

The officers of the company are Nelson Morris, chairman of the board; Edward Morris, Jr., president; C. M. Macfarlane, vice-president and treasurer; L. H. Heymann, vice-president; H. A. Timmins, secretary and assistant treasurer; M. W. Borders, general counsel.

The report to the stockholders made by Nelson Morris, chairman of the board of directors, was as follows:

We take pleasure in again reporting the best year in our history, with profits of \$5,400,000 or 14 1/4 per cent. on our capital investment of \$38,000,000 after making our usual liberal reserve for depreciation and all taxes.

This good showing is due to the increased volume of business, together with good prices obtained for by-products, especially hides, greases and oils. Notwithstanding,

that live cattle have cost very much more than ever before and that labor and all supplies have been very much higher, dressed beef prices have not increased in proportion. Our foreign trade again has been very satisfactory.

We have made two voluntary wage increases during the year and have given the Pension Fund a special Christmas gift of \$100,000, in addition to our usual annual gift of \$25,000, which has enabled the trustees to remove all restrictions and thus make every employee eligible.

Over 700 of our men have joined the colors. They have our best wishes and upon their return will find their positions open. We wish to thank all our men for the hearty co-operation and efficiency they have shown in handling the increased burdens.

We are operating under the Federal Food Administration license and are co-operating in every possible manner with the Government.

LIVESTOCK VALUES SHOW ENORMOUS INCREASE

Federal Census Indicates One Cause of Higher Meat Cost

The value of livestock on the farms of the United States in 1917 was more than eight and a quarter billion dollars, according to the livestock census figures made public this week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This was an increase in value during the year of a billion and a half dollars, and it explains to questioning consumers one of the reasons why they are paying more for meat.

The total value of livestock on January 1, 1918, according to the Government figures, was \$8,263,524,000, or 22.7 per cent. more than a year ago. Hogs, because of the high prices demanded and which packers had to pay, reached the billion dollar mark in valuation for the first time, the aggregate value being given as \$1,392,276,000.

In numbers the census shows increases all along the line, some of greater extent than others. A summary, compared to a year ago, is as follows:

	1918	1917
Beef cattle	43,546,000	41,689,000
Milch cows	23,821,000	22,894,000
Hogs	71,374,000	67,503,000
Sheep	48,900,000	47,616,000

Beef breeds of cattle increased in numbers 4.5 per cent. during 1917, but the increased number was limited to heifers, as steers showed a decrease. The number of beef breed heifers increased 8.5 per cent., while dairy breed heifers increased 22.7 per cent. during 1917. Beef steers decreased 3.2 per cent., while steers from the dairy breeds, held on American farms, increased 1.9 per cent. during the year.

The number of swine increased 5.7 per cent., while the number of swine over six months old increased 4.5 per cent. as compared with 1916, and those under six months old showed an increase of 7.8 per cent. The total value of swine on American farms on January 1, 1918, was estimated to have increased 19.6 per cent. over the corresponding date of 1917.

Comparing the Figures for Five Years.

The Government estimate of numbers and prices per head of livestock on January 1, for the past five years, is as follows:

	Number.	Price Per Head.
Milch Cows—		
1918.....	23,821,000	70.59
1917.....	22,894,000	59.63
1916.....	22,108,000	53.92
1915.....	21,262,000	55.33
1914.....	20,737,000	53.94
Other Cattle (Beef)—		
1918.....	43,546,000	40.88
1917.....	41,689,000	35.92
1916.....	39,812,000	33.53
1915.....	37,067,000	33.38
1914.....	35,855,000	31.13
Sheep—		
1918.....	48,900,000	11.82
1917.....	47,616,000	7.13
1916.....	48,625,000	5.17
1915.....	49,956,000	4.50
1914.....	49,719,000	4.02
Swine—		
1918.....	71,374,000	19.51
1917.....	67,503,000	11.75
1916.....	67,766,000	8.40
1915.....	64,618,000	9.87
1914.....	58,933,000	10.40

Analyzing the figures from a meat supply

standpoint the Kansas City Drovers' Telegram says:

May Expect Big Increase in Pork.

In regard to the increased number of hogs it is worth while to note that the supply of hogs per capita population for the United States has increased from .674 to .713 per person during 1917. The actual increase per person of pork on foot is four-tenths of 1 per cent. On the basis of the average dressed weight of all hogs slaughtered at the inspected markets in 1918, when 75,070,000 hogs slaughtered yielded 11,560,780,000 lbs. of pork, or an average of 154 lbs. to each hog slaughtered, the total available pork at maturity in the United States for 1918 will be 10,983,896,000 lbs.

This compares with 10,387,752,000 lbs. of dressed pork for 1917, or a gain of 596,134,000 lbs. of pork for consumption in 1918. These figures, however, cannot include the spring farrowed pigs, which, if the increase being implored by the Government materializes, will augment the pork supply tremendously in the last half of 1918—no one can say at this time how much.

Going back to the latest available data on the average dressed weight of all cattle killed for beef, the data of 1916, when 21,745,000 animals killed for beef made a total of 8,716,131,000 lbs. of dressed beef, the average per carcass is shown to be 400 lbs. On this basis the beef cattle represented in the 42,706,000 beef cattle, if all were now matured ready for slaughter, would represent a total of dressed beef aggregating 17,082,400,000 lbs. This compares with a total of 16,339,600,000 lbs. of dressed beef had the 40,849,000 head of beef cattle in the United States in 1917 been matured to a slaughtering stage.

Of the 39,812,000 beef cattle in the United States in 1916, 21,745,000 head were slaughtered. This kill at the inspected markets was 54 per cent. of the beef cattle of the country at that time. In other words, 54 per cent. of the cattle supply or population of the country went to slaughter that year and made an aggregate of 8,716,131,000 lbs. of dressed beef.

On this 1916 basis, 23,061,000 head of cattle should go to slaughter at the inspected abattoirs this year, and using the 400-pound dressed beef average of 1916, this means 9,224,500,000 lbs. of dressed beef for market this year. All 1918 figures include calves to arrive at the 1916 total number slaughtered and the average dressed beef weight of each carcass.

While the 1916 hog census showed 67,766,000 hogs in the country as of January 1 of that year, yet the actual number killed in 1916 at all inspected markets was 76,070,000, or 7,304,000 more than the census report showed as being on the farms on the first of the year 1916. This is accounted for in the fact that the spring farrow comes on after the census is taken and goes to market before they are counted. Of course the spring

farrow was more than 7,304,000 pigs. Cholera and other causes took its toll of pigdom. Other hogs were slaughtered on the farm, and of course these could not be counted in on any statistics available.

It is safe to presume that 80,000,000 hogs will be slaughtered at the inspected markets this year, 1918. Taking the average of dressed pork per hog carcass in 1916 of 154 lbs. the total pork production of the United States this year, not counting any big increase in number of spring farrowed pigs, which is sure to develop, the total output of dressed pork will be 12,320,000,000 lbs., as compared with 11,595,000,000 for 1917.

DECREASE IN MEAT SUPPLIES.

Official reports of receipts of livestock at seven leading markets in January show a general falling off in supplies as compared to a year ago. Cattle receipts were about the same as in January, 1917, but hog marketing was 620,000 less at these seven points, and sheep and lamb receipts were 130,000 below a year ago. Of course, weather and traffic conditions has something to do with this decrease.

A synopsis of official reports of receipts at seven markets in January is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	260,370	36,830	729,003	289,335
Kansas City	195,668	11,167	304,553	148,400
Omaha	149,920	.....	330,133	243,221
St. Louis	103,110	.....	281,979	34,389
St. Joseph	67,774	5,993	235,837	74,523
Sioux City	65,153	1,167	251,978	28,812
St. Paul	56,938	13,511	246,118	20,236

Tl. Jan., '18.....	899,153	68,968	2,379,601	838,916
Tl. Jan., '17.....	896,081	79,066	3,007,668	974,881

*Calves not separately reported.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Official reports of stocks of provisions on hand at leading centers at the end of January indicate increased stocks of pork and meats compared to a month ago, but less than a year ago. Lard stocks were less. A summary of the official figures is as follows:

	Pork. Bbls.	Dec. 31, 1917.	Jan. 31, 1918.
Chicago	37,075	30,287	47,688
Kansas City	3,152	1,287	6,271
Omaha	3,336	1,873	3,560
St. Joseph	2,528	1,372	3,131
Milwaukee	4,178	3,513	7,395
Total	50,269	38,382	68,045
	Lard, Lbs.	Dec. 31, 1917.	Jan. 31, 1918.
Chicago	19,688,557	26,407,485	54,185,429
Kansas City	4,179,200	1,382,393	2,948,144
Omaha	2,348,607	1,733,055	3,368,136
St. Joseph	6,737,102	4,681,985	6,605,528
Milwaukee	1,094,720	758,900	1,329,550
Total	34,008,186	34,963,818	68,496,787
	Cut Meats, Lbs.	Dec. 31, 1917.	Jan. 31, 1918.
Chicago	136,986,217	112,561,522	129,731,840
Kansas City	63,351,400	44,089,900	62,800,200
Omaha	41,384,877	25,519,070	36,188,415
St. Joseph	34,770,633	28,405,199	32,945,361
Milwaukee	24,358,590	18,591,624	20,975,786
Total	300,851,717	229,167,315	272,710,102

Delays in Mail Delivery

We are receiving many complaints of the late delivery of The National Provisioner at various points throughout the United States and abroad. This is due entirely to the congestion of all matter carried over the railroads, and all magazines and publications are being delayed for the same reason.

Our publication is mailed at the same regular hour as it has been for many years past, but the delay in delivery by the U. S. postal service is due to the abnormal situation. We trust our subscribers will kindly be patient under the circumstances.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

SUGAR IN CURING MEATS.

The following inquiry comes from New England:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Is sugar considered a preservative for meats or merely a flavoring agent?

Judging from the quantity used per 100 pounds of meat today, we should say sugar is generally considered largely a flavoring agent. An old-time cellar boss, however, at one time gave us the following recipe for curing meats, which we give you for what it is worth; we would not care to guarantee it.

He figured about 340 pounds of meats to the tierce, using thereto, well-mixed and well-rubbed into the meats as packed, 10 pounds of fine salt, 10 pounds of sugar and one pound of saltpeter. He said that hams would cure in 75 days, bacon in 25 days, tongues and shoulder butts in 25 days. He said nothing about pumping or the addition of any pickle of any strength. Rolling some and keeping in the accepted curing temperature we assume he meant would follow as a matter of course or common sense.

A dry cure that we know is "tried and true" is as follows: 400 pounds trimmings, 15 pounds salt, 3 pounds granulated sugar, and 1 pound saltpeter, thoroughly mixed and then thoroughly amalgamated with the meats. It should be tamped hard in tierce, the head left open overnight, and then about 4 gallons

of 85 degree pickle added, and the tierce headed up tight. Wax circles should be placed at top and bottom of the tierce.

Another dry cure, per 100 pounds of meats, uses 4 pounds of salt, 3 ounces of saltpeter, 8 ounces of sugar. Cure in 12 to 15 days. This is for fancy trimmings, no pickle added. Curing agents are mixed with meats in a revolving churn or barrel. Pack tight in tierce and cure in 15 to 25 days.

A fancy belly cure is as follows: Of a mixture of 65 pounds salt and 35 pounds sugar use 8 per cent. in putting down meats, preferably in a box, using a slight sprinkling of saltpeter, say about 5 ounces per 100 pounds of meats. It is not necessary to turn these meats.

HOLDING HAMS AFTER CURING.

The following inquiry comes from an eastern curer:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Please give us any information you can regarding the best method of holding hams after they are thoroughly cured and before being smoked.

It depends upon the length of time hams are to be carried, after being fully cured, prior to smoking. Any meats cured in vats and to be carried in stock some time after being cured should be overhauled and new plain pickle of 45 deg. strength placed on same at the following ages: Skinned hams, overhaul and repickle when 75 days old; hams, 20 lbs. and down, overhaul and repickle when 75 days old; hams over 30 lbs., 90 days; shoulders and picnics, 80 days; bellies, 60 days; butts, 70 days.

Meats cured in vats, when overhauled at these ages, should be packed lean side down and as tight as possible, and the cover placed and clamped down. Use as little pickle per 100 lbs. as possible, not over 4 gallons. Meats

cured in tierces may be carried 30 days longer before changing pickle if the curing temperature has been satisfactory.

Store repacked meats in a temperature of 26 deg. to 28 deg. Fahr. The curing cellar should be 33 deg. to 35 deg. Fahr.

All meats, whether cured in vats or tierces, should be watched constantly to see that the pickle remains sweet. If the cellar temperature becomes too high it is a certainty the pickle will sour.

EXCESSIVE BRINE IN CANS.

Immediate action against shippers of canned sauerkraut and other canned foods which are adulterated with excessive brine or liquid will be taken by the United States Department of Agriculture. Certain packers of canned sauerkraut are said to be putting on the market a product containing an excessive amount of brine, for which the consumer pays sauerkraut prices, according to a statement from the Bureau of Chemistry. The interstate shipment of canned sauerkraut of this quality is regarded as a violation of the Federal Food and Drugs Act. Shipment of any canned food containing excessive liquid likewise is regarded as a violation of the law. Cannerymen generally recognize this fact, the statement adds, and it is seldom necessary to make objection to canned goods on that account.

The department has announced on numerous occasions that in packing foods the cans should be as full of the product as is practical for packing and processing and should contain only sufficient liquid to fill the vacant spaces in the can and cover the food. Foods packed in excessive liquid not only are a violation of the Food and Drugs Act, but they cause an improper utilization of tin cans as well as of valuable space in freight cars and other common carriers.

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association

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LIVESTOCK VALUES SWELL

A billion and a half dollars increase in the
value of livestock on farms and ranges in the
United States over their value a year ago
is the estimate made by the United States
Department of Agriculture in its annual re-
port. The total value of all such livestock
was placed at \$8,263,524,000.

Increase in cattle other than milch cows
amounting to 4.5 per cent. is reported, com-
pared with an increase of 4.7 per cent. from
1916 to 1917. This was due to an increase
of 4.2 per cent. in calves, 22.7 per cent. in
heifers for milk, 8.5 per cent. in other heifers,
a decrease in steers of 3.2 per cent., and an
increase of 1.9 per cent. in other cattle.

Hogs showed the largest increase in num-

ber over the previous year. It was 5.7 per
cent., those over six months of age increasing
4.5 per cent., and under six months, 7.8 per
cent. For the first time hogs were valued
at more than a billion dollars, totaling a
value of over 19.5 per cent. more than the
previous year.

The totals showed that milch cows in-
creased 390,000, other cattle increased 1,857,-
000, sheep increased 1,284,000, and hogs in-
creased 3,871,000 head. Couple this increase
with the noted value of livestock in farmers'
hands, amounting to nearly eight and a quar-
ter billion dollars, and you have an idea of
the comfortable situation in which livestock
producers find themselves, with the world
begging for their products at any price they
may name. And yet we have the spectacle
of some of them crying to high heaven for
vengeance on the nefarious meat packers for
attempting to pauperize them!

HELPING TO WIN THE WAR

Were it not that the attention and effort
of both Government and people are cen-
tered upon more vital matters, the spectacle
of certain interests doing their utmost to
tear down the most important food-purvey-
ing industry in the country would undoubt-
edly cause some comment. As it is, the
performances of these volunteer aids to the
enemy attract small attention, and seldom
get beyond the back pages of the newspapers.

A week or two ago saw the failure of an
attempt to tie up the packinghouses of the
country with a labor strike, thereby shut-
ting off meat supplies to our forces both
abroad and at home, as well as to our Al-
lies in desperate need of provisions. Certain
interests thought to use the threat of a
Government seizure of the packinghouses as
a means of forcing meat packers to turn
over control of their business to labor agi-
tators. Fortunately, wise heads at Wash-
ington, with the winning of the war in view,
gave no encouragement to such tactics, and
a settlement was reached which saved the
trade its self-respect as well as assuring our
boys at the front the continuance of their
meat rations.

A graver menace, however, is that cre-
ated by the action of an important Govern-
ment bureau in lending its name to a base-
less and uncalled for attack upon the meat
industry. The Federal Trade Commission
has been authorized by Congress to investi-
gate various industries and make reports
upon conditions found in them. Its equip-
ment is supposed to include a staff capable
of making intelligent investigation and judi-
cial comment on the results.

If the report of the Federal Trade Com-
mission on the hide and leather situation,
recently published widely in the daily press

with sensational commentary upon it, is an
example of the capacity of the Commission's
staff for the duties laid upon it, it is time
somebody investigated the Commission.

The gist of the report was that shoes and
leather products are selling at exceedingly
high prices because the packers are hoard-
ing hides. The report did not put it in so
many words, but the inference was plain,
and intended. Eager to seize upon anything
derogatory to the meat trade, the newspapers
"played it up" accordingly.

The report was so manifestly full of error,
both in statement and conclusion, that The
National Provisioner passed it over. Shoe
and leather trade journals did not, however.
The Shoe and Leather Reporter of Boston,
one of the two great trade journals in that
field, said:

"The findings of the Commission are gross-
ly unfair and misleading, as such reports
usually are. It is unfortunate that men ap-
pointed by the Government to investigate
industries do not approach their work in a
judicial manner. They appear to set up cer-
tain opinions in advance, and then search for
evidence to substantiate their pre-concep-
tions."

The other leather trade journal, Hide and
Leather, says:

"Every well-posted man will emphatically
deny that there are large accumulations on
hand of unsold packer hides. We make this
statement because we believe the Federal
Trade Commission report is inaccurate, mis-
leading and calculated to put the packers
in an unfair light, as regards their opera-
tions in packer hides. And in the interest of
truth and justice the Federal Trade Commis-
sion should be better informed before report-
ing to Congress on matters vitally affecting
our shoe and leather industries."

It goes on to show why the report is
wrong, and outlines the honest facts which
a man acquainted with the hide trade would
grasp at once, but which the investigator for
the Federal Trade Commission evidently
could not fathom. To him the fact that
packers' hide cellars were full of hides in the
process of curing was evidence of hoarding
hides!

As this journal says, "the Federal Trade
Commission could easily have learned from
any of the well-posted men on the Tanners'
Council in Washington that the number of
unsold packer hides is not at all unusually
large." As for accumulations of country
hides throughout the country, dealers who
held them for speculation did so at their
own risk, and are now suffering, as these
hides are not the sort now in demand for war
uses.

This hide report was an apt illustration of
the habit certain investigators have of mak-
ing up their minds what it is they want to
find, and then going out and looking only for
"evidence to substantiate their preconcep-
tions."

TRADE GLEANINGS

W. H. Ballantine, of Greenville, S. C., will install a sausage factory.

The Cornwell Co., Saginaw, Mich., meats, increased its capital stock from \$300,000 to \$600,000.

The Cudahy Packing Company will erect a branch house in Mobile, Ala., which will cost \$50,000.

The plant of the Laurel Oil & Fertilizer Co., Laurel, Miss., which was recently burned, will be rebuilt.

The capital stock of the Mexican-American Soap Co., Laredo, Tex., has been increased from \$5,000 to \$15,000.

The mill of the Fidelity Cotton Oil Company, Houston, Texas, which was recently damaged by fire, will be rebuilt.

F. S. Perry, G. M. Cochran and others have incorporated the Shellman Oil Co., Shellman, Ga. Capital stock, \$50,000.

Adams Livestock Company, Talladega, Ala., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,000 by V. L. Adams and others.

The capital stock of the Marshall Cotton Oil Company, Marshall, Texas, has been increased from \$75,000 to \$125,000.

The Gingo Soap Company, Greenville, S. C., has been organized with R. C. McCarter as president, for the purpose of manufacturing soap.

It is reported that the five story, 103 x 68

ft. addition to Wilson & Company's plant on Lyon street, Los Angeles, Cal., will soon be completed.

The phosphate plant of the International Agricultural Corp., Mount Pleasant, Tenn., which was burned at a loss of about \$15,000, will be rebuilt.

It is reported that the new packing plant at Tifton, Ga., has begun operation. The plant has a capacity of from 600 to 1,000 hogs and 50 cattle a day.

Dey & Bros. Company, Beaufort, N. C., to conduct a fertilizer business, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by C. P. Dey, J. W. Dey and W. A. Mace.

J. L. Pringle, of Toronto, Canada, E. R. Thurns and A. C. Klein of Buffalo, N. Y., are the incorporators of the New Method Farming & Produce Company, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., to raise what and live stock in Canadian Northwest. Capital stock, \$50,000.

Storehouse, of the Union Cotton Oil Company, Fifth avenue and Forty-seventh street, No. Birmingham, Ala., has been destroyed by fire. Large stock of peanuts and velvet beans, in addition to the machinery, was consumed by the fire. Damage is believed to be \$100,000.

The Washington Meat Company, Inc., New York, N. Y., to deal in meat, live cattle and sheep, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by A. Andre, 603 West One Hundred and Fortieth street; H. Gershon, 254 Broome street, and S. L. Monis, 505 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, New York, N. Y.

TO DIVERT FREIGHT SHIPMENTS.

Further steps looking to diversion of railroad traffic from the most congested eastern gateways were taken Wednesday by Director-General McAdoo by the appointment of a traffic investigation committee. It consists of B. L. Winchell, of Chicago, traffic director of the Union Pacific; G. F. Randolph, New York, head of a number of trunk line committees, and T. C. Powell, of Cincinnati, vice-president of the Southern Railway.

"This committee," said Director-General McAdoo's announcement, "is to make a study of the great traffic currents of the country with a view to seeing what steps can profitably be taken in order to shift traffic from the most seriously congested gateways to less congested gateways, and from the more congested ports to the less congested ports."

He explained to the committee that in view of the government operation of the railroads they should be surveyed as a national system and traffic routed over the most economical lines, regardless of ownership. The committee will deal with the larger questions affecting traffic movements between the east, west and south, and will not interfere with similar studies to be conducted by each of the three regional directors for local territories.

Appointment of the committee is in line with the railroad administration policy of diversion, an example of which was recently made in the cotton diversion to southern ports for transshipment.

MEAT LICENSE REGULATIONS.

The license regulations controlling the packinghouse trade, already published in these columns, have been added to by the announcement of the following special rule:

Rule 1. The licensee shall not hold, contract for or arrange for any fresh, canned or cured beef, pork or mutton, or any sugar syrups or clarified sugar for use by him in manufacturing, preserving or curing in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him for a reasonable time, or reasonably required to furnish necessities produced in surplus quantities seasonally throughout the period of scant or no production.

WHAT 17-CENT HOGS MEAN.

Hogs at 17 cents per pound on foot means at least 22 1/3 cents per pound chilled weight, including all but the intestines, head, feet, trimmings, etc. Then there is shrinkage in curing and smoking meats and in rendering fats to be taken into consideration. And costs cut no inconsiderable figure.

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- Hartford City, Indiana

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Official Hog Report—Statement Regarded as Better Than Expected—Market Effect Light—Severe Weather Still Interferes with Hog Receipts—More Government Buying—Less Home Consuming Demand.

The recent Government census report on farm animals was regarded as very encouraging. Considerable attention was given to the number of hogs, placed at 71,374,000, against 67,503,000 last year and 67,766,000 two years ago. The number on farms is a record, and the increase was above expectations. The high prices for hogs doubtless constitute the incentive for the greater efforts toward increased hog raising. It will be recalled that Food Administration officials issued a statement some time ago, wherein it was predicted that high prices for hogs would prevail for a comparatively long period after the war.

The value of hogs per head is given at \$19.51, against \$11.75 last year and \$8.40 two years ago. The aggregate value of the hogs is \$1,392,276,000, compared with \$792,898,000 the preceding year and \$569,573,000 two years ago.

The hog figures might have been considered as quite bearish on the market in ordinary times; just now, however, the belief prevailed in nearly all important quarters that the hogs, while constituting a large number, would all be wanted. It is realized that, despite the curtailed home consumption, there is an important war demand and for-

eign demand, which will continue large in the aggregate, and that when peace comes a big foreign demand will have to be supplied.

The number of sheep on farms was given at nearly forty-five million, against 47,616,000 last year and 48,625,000 two years ago; in 1911 there were nearly fifty-four million sheep on farms. The value of sheep per head is given at \$11.82, compared with \$7.13 last year and only \$3.91 in the big year of 1911.

The number of milch cows on farms was shown at 23,284,000, compared with 22,894,000 the previous year, the value being \$70.59 per head, against \$59.63 a year ago, while other cattle had a total on farms of 43,546,000, compared with 41,689,000 last year, with a value per head of \$40.88, compared with \$35.92 last year.

The provision market has moved irregularly of late. Business is still interfered with, because of railroad conditions and severely cold weather. A number of hogs on cars were killed by excessive cold and similar reports came from Western sections, where temperatures registered from ten to twenty degrees below zero recently. Distribution of hog products has also been interfered with, because of the railroad conditions and the unfavorable weather, although progress has been made toward getting more ships away from the seaboard. The outward movement of both lard and meats for the recent week has been about three to four million pounds under that of a year ago. Foreign and home government buying of provisions is intermittent, but in the aggregate it is very substantial, and seems to more

than offset the voluntary and enforced curtailment in the consumption of meats and fats in this country, as caused by Food Administration decrees, and economies based on patriotism.

Despite the difficulty in moving out stocks of hog products, it was noteworthy that the monthly statement of the amount at Chicago was rather bullish, with substantial decreases, especially in lard. Meats showed an increase during January. The statement in detail follows:

	1917-18	
	Jan. 31	Dec. 31
Pork, new, bbls....	2,110	1,604
Pork, old, bbls....	.....	175
Pork, other, bbls....	34,965	28,508
Lard, new, lbs....	6,696,000	6,637,855
Lard, old, lbs....	5,732,000	8,137,175
Lard, other, lbs....	7,261,000	11,632,455
Short ribs, lbs....	8,532,000	6,564,435
Total meats, lbs....	136,986,000	112,561,522
All hog products....	163,719,000	144,736,000

	1916-17	
	Jan. 31	Dec. 31
Pork, new bbls....	12,421	7,721
Pork, old, bbls....	587	505
Pork, other, bbls....	34,680	26,022
Lard, new, lbs....	26,033,650	12,235,835
Lard, old, lbs....	10,853,998	15,156,388
Lard, other, lbs....	17,297,781	18,097,120
Short ribs, lbs....	21,897,837	22,007,733
Total meats, lbs....	129,731,340	121,323,856
All hog products....	188,977,000	173,320,000

Stocks of hog products at Chicago, Milwaukee, Kansas City, St. Louis, South

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Chicago

Omaha and St. Joseph, as compiled by the Chicago Trade Bulletin, with comparisons, in thousands of pounds (000 omitted):

	1918		1917	
	Feb. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Jan. 1
Lard	38,930	38,069	72,807	62,811
Meats ..	346,644	267,257	312,833	286,236

BEEF.—The market remains in a strong position locally, but trade has been rather quiet. Mess, \$31@32; packet, \$32@33; family, \$34@36; East India, \$52@54.

LARD.—The market is firm but trade continues quiet. Hog receipts have not been heavy, but a liberal movement is expected shortly. Strength in the grain list was a feature. Quoted: City, 25½@26c., nom.; Western, \$26.05@26.15; Middle West, \$26.05@26.15, nom.; refined Continental, \$27.35; South American, \$27.75; Brazilian kegs, \$28.75; compounds, \$22.50@23.50, nom.

PORK.—The local market is very firm, with offerings rather light. The moderate hog run keeps values strong. The Western market was reported a little easier. Quoted: Mess, \$51@51.50; clear, \$50@56, and family, \$54@55.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

SENSATIONAL RISE IN HOG MARKET.

But Experts Predict a Tremendous Crop of Hogs and Lower Prices.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from W. G. Press & Co.)

Chicago, February 6, 1918.—On Tuesday the best hogs sold up to \$17.30, an advance of \$1.50 per hundred since January 26, when top hogs sold at \$15.80 and packing hogs sold at \$15.50. The average price of hogs on Tuesday was \$17.02, against \$16.62 on Monday, \$16.38 on Saturday, \$15.95 a week ago Tuesday, \$12.33 a year ago Tuesday and \$8.12 two years ago.

An advance of \$1.50 in less than a week, directly after a decline of \$1 per hundred the previous week, was a big surprise to dealers at the Stock Yards, and they cannot account for the anxiety of the buyers to obtain hogs this week almost regardless of price. The big advance in hogs in so short a time from the \$15.50 price paid on January 26 (the price that the Government thinks is quite satisfactory for this crop of hogs), makes the recent advance almost sensational, and there must be some cause back of this advance or buyers would not have been so willing to pay the advance.

Advances and declines are so rapid that

other reasons than supply and demand must bring them about. We are frank to say that we are unable to give the reason for the advance this week. Recent weather conditions have made it impossible for railroads to operate normally. This has resulted in temporary light receipts. These conditions will soon be overcome, and we then expect receipts in such large numbers that they will tax the capacity of the Stock Yards to handle them and the packers to kill them. We, therefore, expect a good setback in live hog prices.

A remark was made at the yards yesterday that if cars could be obtained we would have 50,000 cattle and 200,000 hogs in one day. Of course, anything like such receipts is a physical impossibility, but it shows the sentiment at the yards as to the supplies of hogs that are in the country. We think this morning's high is top for some time to come and that this crop of hogs will be marketed close to the \$15.50 minimum mark.

The Government report estimates the number of hogs on farms January 1 at 71,374,000, against 67,503,000 the previous year. This was a surprise to a great many, but when you stop to think, it is only what should be expected, because there has been no sickness among the hogs this year, the plentiful supply of soft corn has kept hogs on feed during November and December, and the lightweight hogs that usually come to market and are slaughtered have been shipped back to the country to feed.

Farmers have been making big money on hogs, and it is natural that they will keep in the business that makes them the most money. They have been raising hogs up to their limit for a long time. We understand the Government paid fairly liberal prices for their last purchases of hog product. This indicates that they are trying to encourage a good price for hogs by paying a fairly liberal price for the product.

Stocks of provisions held in Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, Milwaukee, St. Louis and East St. Louis on January 31, 1918, show 346,644,460 lbs. of meats, against 267,258,001 lbs. on December 31, 1917, and 312,503,740 lbs. on January 31, 1917, and 39,500,337 lbs. of all kinds of lard, against 38,068,610 lbs. on December 31, 1917, and 72,806,657 lbs. on January 31, 1917. The stocks of lard are rather disappointing when compared to the stocks of meats, but hogs will be fed to the limit, and we expect the next report will show a liberal increase in the stock of lard.

We still believe, as we have for a long time, that the big supply of hogs will keep the minimum price around \$15.50, and that ribs

and pork will sell considerably lower. We also expect lard to sell lower, but the stocks of lard are light and liberal hog receipts will not affect that market as much as meats. The hog market today is closing 40c. to 50c. lower than yesterday.

HERMON A. FLEMING ENLARGES FIRM.

Hermon A. Fleming, the well-known Boston packinghouse broker and distributor, has enlarged and incorporated his business, and it is now the Fleming-Lufkin Company, with offices as before in the Board of Trade Building at Boston. The new firm handles flour and grain in large quantities, Mr. Lufkin attending to the flour end and Mr. Leroy Goss the grain end. Mr. Fleming continues to direct the packinghouse and cottonseed products departments.

EXPORT OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Feb. 2, 1918, with comparisons:

PORK, BBLs.			
To—	Week Feb. 2, 1918.	Week Feb. 3, 1917.	From Nov. 1, '17, to Feb. 2, 1918.
United Kingdom..	100	5	133
Continent			
So. & Cen. Am.		811	2,536
West Indies		23	3,391
Br. No. Am. Col.		915	605
Other countries ..		54	597
Total	100	2,068	7,172

MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	11,694,000	3,635,000	80,645,000
Continent	5,297,000	7,703,000	51,885,000
So. & Cen. Am.		33,000	536,000
West Indies		400,000	2,372,000
Br. No. Am. Col.		54,000	11,000
Other countries ..		31,000	1,887,000
Total	16,981,000	11,856,000	137,336,000

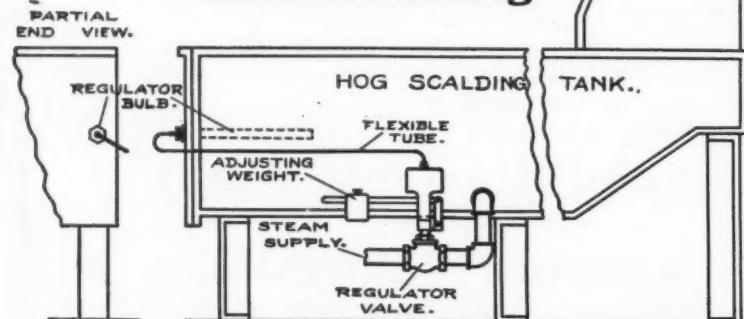
LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	1,700,000	1,568,000	6,135,000
Continent	2,098,000	4,215,000	43,990,000
So. & Cen. Am.		550,000	268,000
West Indies		376,000	680,000
Br. No. Am. Col.		6,000	33,000
Other countries ..			250,000
Total	3,798,000	6,178,000	51,372,000

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls. 100	Meats, lbs. 16,981,000	Lard, lbs. 3,798,000
New York			
Total week ...	100	16,961,000	3,798,000
Previous week...	2,852	11,311,000	9,867,000
Two weeks ago.		6,063,000	1,541,000
Cor. w'k last yr.	2,068	11,856,000	6,718,000

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '17, to Feb. 2, '18.	Same time Last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	1,454,000	2,143,000	708,000
Meats, lbs.	137,336,000	240,340,000	103,010,000
Lard, lbs.	51,372,000	133,972,000	82,601,000

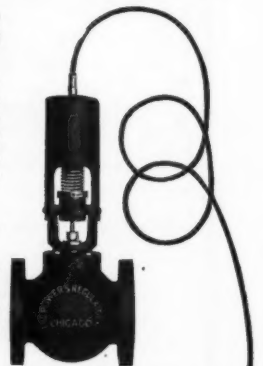
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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has been quiet with business light. Railroad congestion and severely cold weather have interfered with trade. Besides, there is a disposition to buy from hand to mouth, and there is no tendency on the part of buyers or sellers to force business. As a result, prices have been unchanged with city special tallow quoted at 17½c.

South American tallow is not offered here so much at present, and best offerings are at about eighteen cents. Scarcity of tonnage and increased taxes on the other side account for these higher prices for foreign grades.

A fair amount of attention was given to the recent Government report, which showed the number of sheep on farms as of Jan. 1, 1918, to have been 48,900,000 as against 47,616,000 last year and 48,625,000 two years ago. The hog showing was rather bearish, it being 71,374,000 as the number on farms against 67,503,000 last year and 67,766,000 two years ago; hog values are \$19.51 per head against \$11.75 last year, and \$8.40 two years ago, while sheep values per head are \$11.82, \$7.13 and \$5.17, respectively.

Prime city tallow in the local market is quoted at 17c., and city specials at 17½c., loose.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is quiet at 18½c. The best demand is from compound lard makers, but these interests are not inclined to stock up.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market is dull but firm with spot supplies small and tank cars scarce. Consuming demand has been rather quiet. Demand at the Coast is also reported quiet. Spot is quoted at 18½@18¾c. for crude in bbls.

CORN OIL.—The market was again dull during the week with crude offerings light and prices steady and unchanged. The market for crude is now quoted at \$18.65@18.75 in bbls.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is very steady. Consuming demand is quiet but values are held due to the small supplies on hand. The Cochin grade is very scarce and strong. Ceylon, 18@18½c. in bbls.; Cochin, 19½@19¾c. in bbls.

PALM OIL.—The market was very firm but trade has been quiet. Supplies remain light. Liberal arrivals of Lagos were reported but it is understood this oil is for the use of the tin plate industry. Prime, red spot, —, nom.; Lagos, spot, 32@33c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 17½@18c., nom., in bbls. Nigar, 29c.

OLEO OIL.—There is little feature to the market but prices are steadily held. Extras are quoted at 22@23½c., according to quality.

PEANUT OIL.—The market remains firm but there is very little doing at the present time. Far East oil is quoted at 18c., prompt shipment from the Coast. Prices quoted, crude, tanks, at \$1.36@1.37.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market continues in a strong position with consuming demand in moderate volume and offerings not heavy. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$2.87@3.05; 30, \$2.80@2.90, and prime, \$2@2.25.

GREASE.—There are few new features to this market. Prices are well held with demand fairly active and offering light. Quoted: Yellow, 16@16½c., nom.; bone, 16½@17c., nom.; house, 16@16½c., nom. Brown, 15½@16c.

NEW BRANCH OFFICE.

Mr. Martin F. Austin, who for several years has been connected with Shearson, Hammill & Co., handling cottonseed oil, cottonseed oil futures, and various other oils and greases, is now managing the Chicago office of J. C. Francesconi & Co.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, February 9, 1918.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers, 60 days	4.72
Cable transfers	4.76½
Demand sterling	4.75½
Commercial bills, sight	4.75½
Commercial, 60 days	4.71¼
Commercial, 90 days	4.69½
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	5.78½
Commercial, sight	5.73¼
Bankers' cables	5.70½
Bankers' checks	5.72½
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	43½
Commercial, 60 days	43½
Bankers' sight	43½
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' checks	30½
Bankers' cables	31

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liver- pool.	Glas- gow.	Rotter- dam.	Copen- hagen.
Beef, tierces	\$7.00	\$4.00	....	....
Pork, barrels	7.00	4.00	....	....
Bacon	7.00	4.00	....	....
Canned meats	7.00	4.00	....	....
Lard, tierces	7.00	4.00	....	....
Tallow	7.00	4.00	....	....
Cottonseed oil	7.00	....	....	....
Oil cake	7.00	....	....	....
Butter	7.00	4.00	....	....

No rates to Hamburg.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, February 7, 1918.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 24¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 24c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 23½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 23¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 23½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 25¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 24¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24¼@25½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24¼@25½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 24¾c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 24½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 24¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24¼c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 24c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 23½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 20¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 19c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18¼c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 20¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 19¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18¾c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 34c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 33c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 32c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 31c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 30c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 31c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 30c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 29c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, February 7, 1918.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 29@30c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 26c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25c.; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 31c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 31c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 29½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 28½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 29½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 28@29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 28c.; city steam lard, 26c. nom.; city dressed hogs, 25c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 25c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 24c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 23c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 22c.; skinned shoulders, 22c.; boneless butts, 25c.; Boston butts, 24c.; regular trimmings, 19c.; lean trimmings, 22c.; spare ribs, 19c.; neck ribs, 10c.; kidneys, 13c.; tails, 15c.; livers, 7c.; snouts, 15c.; pig tongues, 20c.

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RULES FOR LARD SUBSTITUTES.

(Continued from page 16.)

firm, corporation, association or individual who is not regularly engaged in the necessary distribution or in the production of said commodities.

Rule 2. Licensees engaged in the manufacture and distribution of lard substitutes may consider all plants for the manufacture of lard substitutes operated by, belonging to or controlled by the licensee as one unit for the purpose of determining costs and profits.

Rule 3. Licensees engaged in the manufacture of lard substitutes, who own or control mills crushing cotton seed, peanuts or other oleaginous materials must credit all raw material obtained from such crushing mills at the same price at which they could purchase the same products in the open market at the time of transfer.

Rule 4. Licensees engaged in the manufacture of lard substitutes who own or control plants for the refining of vegetable oils must credit the refined oil received from said refining plants at the same price at which they could obtain the same product in the open market at the time of the transfer.

Rule 5. Every licensee who owns or controls a plant for the manufacturing of lard substitutes, shall be subject to such differentials and spreads for the cost of manufacture of crude material into a finished product as may from time to time be determined and announced by the United States Food Administrator to return a fair profit to the licensee.

LICENSE RULES FOR IMPORT OILS.

Food Administration regulations governing imported oil products have been promulgated as follows:

(Effective January 28, 1918, as to copra oil, imported soya beans, soya bean oil from imported soya beans, palm oil and peanut oil from imported peanuts; effective February 15, 1918, as to copra, palm kernels, palm kernel oil and imported peanuts.)

Rule 1. The licensee shall not store any commodities on the ground in any building, or in any place in such a manner that damage or water will tend to result in such commodities from weather conditions or other causes.

Rule 2. The licensee shall not sell, hold, arrange for or contract for any of the above commodities in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him for a reasonable time, or reasonably required to furnish necessities produced in surplus quantities seasonally throughout the period of scant or no production.

Rule 3. No licensee importing copra, copra oil or coconut oil, soya beans or soya bean oil, palm kernels, palm kernel oil or palm oil, peanuts or peanut oil, except licensees for the crushing or refining of said commodities, shall store, keep on hand or have in his possession or under control by contract any of said imported commodities for a period in excess of sixty days after the arrival of said commodities in the United States without written consent of the United States Food Administrator.

Rule 4. No licensee importing, crushing, refining or dealing in any of the said commodities shall knowingly make any sales thereof to any firm, corporation, association or individual who is not regularly engaged in the necessary distribution or in the use of said commodities.

Rule 5. No licensee importing, crushing, refining or dealing in any of the said commodities shall make or have outstanding at any time any contract for the sale of any of the said commodities or the products extracted therefrom except against actual purchases of the said commodities.

Rule 6. Every licensee engaged in the crushing of imported copra, imported soya beans, imported palm kernels or imported peanuts shall be subject to the following rules, provided that in any instance the United States Food Administrator may issue a special permit authorizing an exception to be made:

(a) He shall not store, keep on hand or have in his possession or under control by contract or other arrangement at any time

in the United States any greater quantity of imported copra, imported soya beans, imported palm kernels and imported peanuts than shall be equivalent to his normal crushing capacity for a period of six months.

(b) He shall not have on hand, in his possession or under his control any copra oil, coconut oil, peanut oil, soya bean oil, palm oil or palm kernel oil that exceeds the equivalent of his production for two months.

Rule 7. (a) The licensee operating a refinery for the purpose of refining peanut oil, soya bean oil, palm oil or copra oil, or palm kernel oil, either as principal or agent, shall refine in an efficient method to produce the largest yield of edible oil.

(b) He shall not store, keep on hand, or have in his possession or under control by contract or other arrangement an amount of refined peanut oil from imported peanuts, soya bean oil from imported soya beans, copra oil, or palm kernel oil at any time in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him for a reasonable time.

Rule 8. Every licensee importing any of the said commodities shall forward to the United States Food Administration of Washington, D. C., a copy of all contracts for the purchase of any of said commodities within three days after the making thereof.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from the port of New York during the ten-day period ending January 10, 1918, are just now reported by the U. S. Customs Service in detail as follows:

HOGS.—England, 240 hd.; San Domingo, 2 hd.; Uruguay, 1 hd. Total, 243 hd.

BACON.—Colombia, 123 lbs.; Costa Rica, 509 lbs.; Cuba, 76,171 lbs.; England, 4,148,028 lbs.; France, 15,950 lbs.; Italy, 2,592,710 lbs.; Mexico, 400 lbs. Total, 6,833,891 lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS, CURED.—Brazil, 4,000 lbs.; British South Africa, 300 lbs.; British West Indies, 250 lbs.; Colombia, 130 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,556 lbs.; Cuba, 58,955 lbs.; England, 3,570,300 lbs.; Guatemala, 960 lbs.; Mexico, 1,100 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 1,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 110 lbs. Total, 3,638,661 lbs.

LARD.—Costa Rica, 2,400 lbs.; Cuba, 18,520 lbs.; England, 139,100 lbs.; France, 190,620 lbs.; Mexico, 2,300 lbs.; Netherlands, 215,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,800 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 200 lbs.; Venezuela, 25 lbs. Total, 570,965 lbs.

LARD COMPOUNDS.—Cuba, 83,100 lbs.; France, 4,520 lbs.; Italy, 25,000 lbs. Total, 112,620 lbs.

PORK, PICKLED.—British West Indies, 400 lbs.; Colombia, 100 lbs.; Cuba, 9,500 lbs.; France, 900 lbs.; Jamaica, 6,000 lbs.; Panama, 1,700 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,000 lbs. Total, 19,600 lbs.

PORK, CANNED.—Brazil, 475 lbs.; England, 18,000 lbs. Total, 18,475 lbs.

CANNED SAUSAGE.—Colombia, 160 lbs.; Cuba, 1,926 lbs.; England, 2,000 lbs.; Mexico, 1,074 lbs.; San Domingo, 210 lbs.; Venezuela, 100 lbs. Total, 5,470 lbs.

OTHER SAUSAGE.—Argentina, 330 lbs.; British South Africa, 480 lbs.; Colombia, 50 lbs.; Cuba, 9,625 lbs.; Panama, 100 lbs.; San Domingo, 156 lbs. Total, 10,741 lbs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from the port of New York during the ten-day period ending January 10, 1918, are just now reported by the U. S. Customs Service as follows:

CATTLE.—Bermuda, 62 hd.; Panama, 6 hd. Total, 68 hd.

BEEF, PICKLED.—Colombia, 600 lbs.; Netherlands, 2,657,637 lbs.; Panama, 400 lbs. Total, 2,658,637 lbs.

BEEF, FRESH.—England, 3,414,789 lbs.; Italy, 221,106 lbs.; Panama, 20,000 lbs. Total, 3,655,895 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Bermuda, 150 lbs.; British Guiana, 5,000 lbs.; France, 36 lbs.; Guatemala, 1,000 lbs.; Panama, 8,000 lbs. Total, 14,186 lbs.

STEARINE FROM ANIMAL FATS.—Cuba, 40,169 lbs.; Guatemala, 20,000 lbs.;

Mexico, 4,400 lbs.; Peru, 44,800 lbs.; Venezuela, 54,100 lbs. Total, 163,469 lbs.

TALLOW.—Trinidad, Island of, 4,000 lbs. BEEF, CANNED (Value).—Bermuda, \$9; British South Africa, \$48; Cuba, \$129; England, \$204,769; France, \$344,577; Guatemala, \$208; Honduras, \$10; Mexico, \$348; Portuguese Africa, \$16; San Domingo, \$100; Venezuela, \$70. Total, \$550,284.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).—Argentina, \$21; British Guiana, \$7; British West Africa, \$150; Colombia, \$30; Cuba, \$8; San Domingo, \$319; Trinidad, Island of, \$461; England, \$1,480; France, \$569; Guatemala, \$144; Mexico, \$1,114; Panama, \$58; \$450; Venezuela, \$8. Total, \$12,811.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from the port of New York during the ten-day period ending January 10, 1918, are given as follows:

BUTTER.—Bermuda, 6,752 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,000 lbs.; British Honduras, 1,950 lbs.; Costa Rica, 200 lbs.; Cuba, 1,220 lbs.; England, 2,338,609 lbs.; French West Indies, 8,520 lbs.; Guatemala, 1,940 lbs.; Honduras, 360 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,500 lbs.; Mexico, 2,000 lbs.; Panama, 11,192 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,225 lbs.; Venezuela, 64 lbs. Total, 2,377,832 lbs.

EGGS.—Bermuda, 4,500 doz.; British West Indies, 60 doz.; Cuba, 3,000 doz.; England, 30,000 doz. Total, 37,560 doz.

CHEESE.—Bermuda, 80 lbs.; British Guiana, 508 lbs.; British Honduras, 300 lbs.; British South Africa, 25 lbs.; British West Indies, 404 lbs.; Argentina, 235 lbs.; Colombia, 183 lbs.; Cuba, 33,711 lbs.; French West Indies, 621 lbs.; Guatemala, 162 lbs.; Honduras, 90 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,057 lbs.; Mexico, 2,027 lbs.; Panama, 7,900 lbs.; Porto Rico, 500 lbs.; San Domingo, 4,051 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 3,244 lbs.; Venezuela, 883 lbs. Total, 56,981 lbs.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF AMMONIA.

Under the proclamation of the President of January 3, the importation, manufacture, storage and distribution of ammonia for fertilizer purposes will be taken over by the Government under the Secretary of Agriculture.

The President has just issued a proclamation establishing the regulations which provide that licenses shall be issued under the provision of the Food Control Act and shall bear the signature of the Secretary of Agriculture, to whom reports must be made when required, and the Secretary is to have authority at any time to cause his representatives to inspect any business under license, with the provision that no information concerning any business shall be divulged. The manufacture and sale of all prime products of ammonia as produced in by-product coke oven plants, coal gas plants, and nitrogen fixation plants will be under conditions prescribed by the Secretary.

In accordance with the terms of the proclamation Secretary Houston has designated the following committee to be known as the Inter-Department Committee on Ammonia to assist in the administration of this responsibility: Charles W. Merrill, United States Food Administration; M. R. Wilkinson and Carl L. Alsberg, Department of Agriculture; Major C. S. Backus, Ordnance Division, War Department; Colonel W. H. Walker, Chief of Chemicals Service Section, War Department; Major M. J. Whitson, Cantonment Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department; Admiral Ralph Earl, Navy Department; Major J. T. Crabbs, Interior Department; L. L. Summers, Council of National Defense.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Dull—Prices Without Any Special Change—No Feature to the Trade—Government Prices Still in Force—Peace, and Other Political Advices Without Much Effect on the Market.

Scarcely any change has been noticed in the cottonseed oil market recently. Leading authorities have settled down to the opinion that there will be no new feature to the trade until the new crop of cotton and cottonseed oil become a factor, and until the political conditions change for the better. In the meantime prices for cottonseed oil are based on the Government indicated fixed level of 17.50c for crude, and the business is principally routine. It is a fact that mills show more disposition to sell, as they naturally want to clean up, but, on the other hand, consumers are just as indisposed to buy, excepting what they need for immediate requirements. In some sections, stimulus to the consuming demand has been increased on account of transportation conditions, it being realized by users of cottonseed oil that shipments are uncertain, and in order to prepare against future emergencies, there has been more of a tendency to enter the market, discounting future requirements and probable delays in transportation.

As far as the New York contract market

is concerned, it hardly deserves mention. At times there were no quotations. It was not long ago when calls, as made officially, required from twenty minutes to one-half hour. Since the Government has stepped in, however, prohibiting speculation and regulating prices, these calls have gradually been passed through in shorter time, until now it is a matter of less than a few minutes, and at times there are no quotations made at all. Obviously, open commitments in the market are at the irreducible minimum, and there is no hedging going on, for southern interests or for consumers. A change for the better is not to be expected until the Government's attitude changes, which in turn will probably be affected by political conditions.

The peace advices which have been circulating recently have had no influence in cotton oil circles. The price for this market is looked upon as high and as discounting to a certain extent the peace chances. It is well understood, however, that if actual peace comes in sight, and foreigners commence buying, the demand would come toward the end of a short-crush year, and while indicated Government prices would mitigate the effect of the competitive bidding for cotton oil, it would not relieve the difficulty in obtaining supplies.

It is not believed that the Government will hurriedly abandon its regulatory methods of the cottonseed and cottonseed oil markets, and therefore holders of these products would not be benefited, to any material degree, as far as their current holdings are concerned. In

the meantime, Government interests are undoubtedly closely following the situation and advices at hand indicate that there have already been licenses revoked, for interests who have held larger amounts of seed than were deemed necessary, suggesting hoarding for speculative purposes. There have also been warnings sent out by Food Administration officials of the south against speculation in peanuts and by-products.

About the best reports being received as to the consuming demand for cotton oil come from the compound lard trade, and from the makers of butter substitutes. It is noteworthy that the recent official Government Report showed that there were about four million more hogs on farms as of Jan. 1 than a year ago, but it is generally conceded that all these will be needed, and the provision situation is still regarded as strong, thus suggesting that the demand for compound lard in the aggregate will continue good. Increased consumption of cotton oil in compound lard and butter substitute quarters is still claimed and offsets the present unsatisfactory export situation.

Exports of cottonseed oil this season are the lowest for a number of years.

Closing prices, Saturday, February 2, 1918: Spot, \$20.20; February, \$20.20; March, \$20.45; April, \$20.50; May, \$20.25@20.50; June, \$20.25. Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50 sales.

Closing prices, Monday, February 4, 1918: Spot, \$20.20; February, \$20.20; March, \$20.30; April, \$20.25@20.50; May, \$20.30. Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50 sales.

Closing prices, Tuesday, February 5, 1918: Spot, \$20.20; February, \$20.20; March,

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Cincinnati, O.
Chicago, Ill.
Memphis, Tenn.
Gretna, La.

\$20.30; April, \$20.25@20.50; May, \$20.30. Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50 sales.

Closing prices, Wednesday, February 6, 1918:

February, \$20; March, \$20.30; April, \$20.50; May, \$20.30. Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50 sales.

Closing prices, Thursday, February 7, 1918:

Spot, \$20.20; February, \$20; March, \$20.30; April, \$20.25@20.50; May, \$20.30@20.50. Crude, S. E., \$17.50 sales.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

AMEND VEGETABLE OIL RULES.

Licensing regulations promulgated by the Federal Food Administration relating to cottonseed and other oil crushing interests have been amended as follows:

The title for these rules shall be amended to read as follows: "Special regulations for licensees engaged in the business of ginning, crushing, refining and dealing in cotton seed, cottonseed oil, cottonseed meal, cottonseed cake, peanut oil manufactured from domestic peanuts, peanut meal, soya bean oil manufactured from domestic soya beans, and soya bean meal."

Rule 7, Paragraph (d) is hereby amended to read as follows: (Effective December 7, 1917.) He shall not have on hand, in his possession, or under his control, any cottonseed oil, peanut oil from domestic peanuts, or soya bean oil from domestic soya beans, for a period exceeding four months.

Rule 7, Paragraph (e) is hereby amended to read as follows: (Effective December 7, 1917.) He shall not have on hand, in his possession, or under his control at any time a quantity of cottonseed oil, peanut oil from domestic peanuts, soya bean oil from domestic soya beans, that exceeds the equivalent of his production for two months.

Rule 9 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Rule 9. (a) The licensee operating a refinery for the purpose of refining cottonseed oil, peanut oil from domestic peanuts, or soya bean oil from domestic soya beans, either as principal or agent, shall refine in an efficient method to produce the largest yield of edible oil.

(b) He shall not make any contract for the sale of cottonseed oil, peanut oil from domestic peanuts, or soya bean oil from domestic soya beans, for shipment or delivery more than four months after the making of such contract.

Rule 10 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Rule 10. No licensee shall keep on hand or have in possession or under his control, by contract or other arrangement, at any time, any cottonseed oil, meal or cake, peanut oil from domestic peanuts or soya bean oil from domestic soya beans, in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him for a reasonable time. Provided that this rule shall not be held to modify Rule 7 relating to the crusher.

Rule 11 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Rule 11. The licensee shall sell the commodities specified in his license at not more than a reasonable advance over the actual cost to the licensee of the particular commodities sold, without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of sale. When the character of the business of the licensee is such that it is impossible to keep separate the particular commodities and the purchase and manufacturing costs of same, the licensee may, in determining his profit, consider as the cost price of the goods sold, the average cost price of the total stock of the commodity from which the amount sold was taken. A licensee who operates one or more cotton ginneries, crushing mills or refineries shall keep separate accounts and make reports to show separately the operations of each; for the purpose of this rule, each cotton ginnery, crushing mill or refinery shall be considered as a unit and the licensee shall not be permitted to average any costs, profits or losses between such separate units; excepting that licensees engaged in the refining of edible oils may consider all such refining plants operated by or controlled by

such licensees as a single unit. Licensees engaged in the refining of any edible oils who own or control mills crushing oleaginous materials must credit all raw materials obtained from such crushing mills at the same price at which they could purchase the same products in the open market at the time of transfer.

Rule 12. (Effective December 7, 1917.) No licensee shall sell any cottonseed in car lots at more than \$2.00 per ton, exclusive of customary loading charge, over the price which he paid for said cottonseed.

Rule 13. (Effective December 7, 1917.) No licensee engaged in the business of crushing cottonseed shall sell the products of any ton of seed for a total sum of more than \$13.00 (including bags and all costs of manufacturing) in excess of the price paid for such ton of cotton seed delivered in his mill, based on the following yields:

For all Southern States east of the Mississippi River: 43 gallons of oil, 960 pounds of meal, 140 pounds of lint, 480 pounds of hulls. All States west of the Mississippi River: 38 gallons of oil, 1,000 pounds of meal, 150 pounds of lint, 470 pounds of hulls.

The licensee shall be entitled to sell all products in excess of the above yield without reference to said margin of \$13.00, provided that the price charged for such excess products shall not exceed the average price for the other products in said yield.

Rule 14. (Effective December 7, 1917.) No licensee engaged in the business of crushing cotton seed shall pay higher prices for cotton seed in one market than he pays for cotton seed of the same quality in any other market.

This rule shall not apply to any farmer, gardener, or other person who is a director, officer, agent or employee of the public cold storage warehouseman, in respect to the products of any farm, garden or other land owned, leased or cultivated by him.

Rule 4 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Rule 4. The licensee shall not demand, collect, or receive, directly or indirectly, from any patron or other person concerned any different sum for storage or other services performed than that shown on the schedule filed with the United States Food Administration, or make any charge for services or special allowance or rebate not shown on said schedule, unless he has filed with the United States Food Administration at least thirty days before the change in rate or charge becomes effective an amendment to the schedule showing such change in rate or charge.

Rule 6 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Rule 6 A. Every public cold storage ware-

houseman, private cold storage warehouseman, or combined public and private cold storage warehouseman, who after November 1, 1917, shall keep in any cold storage warehouse any fresh meat, fresh meat products, fresh fish, poultry, eggs or butter that were received before November 1, 1917, shall plainly mark, stamp or tag, either upon the container wherein said food stuffs are packed, or upon the article itself, the words: "Cold Storage" before the same are delivered out of the cold storage warehouse.

B. No public cold storage warehouseman, or combined public and private cold storage warehouseman shall, on or after November 1, 1917, place or store in any cold storage warehouse any of the foodstuffs mentioned above, unless plainly marked, stamped or tagged, either upon the container wherein packed, or upon the article of food itself, with the words "Cold Storage," with the name of the cold storage warehouse and the State wherein located; with the date when placed therein and with the date delivered therefrom.

C. Every private cold storage warehouseman who, after November 1, 1917, receives in any private cold storage warehouse any of the foodstuffs mentioned above, shall mark them with the date of their receipt if they are intended to be held less than thirty days. If they are held thirty days or more, they shall be marked with all the data prescribed in "B" above before being delivered out of the cold storage warehouse.

D. The required markings shall be placed on each article or container that is offered separately for storage; provided, that when articles of the designated foodstuffs not in containers are stored in bulk, for example, in stacks or piles, and it is found impracticable to mark each article, then the required marking may be made upon a placard upon or adjacent to the bulk mass of articles. When such articles are removed from cold storage, they shall immediately be placed in appropriate containers, which shall be marked as above required. Said markings must be plainly legible, and in letters and figures not less than three-eighths of an inch in height, and the ink used must be of a permanent character. Recognized abbreviations only will be accepted.

E. No licensee shall remove or erase or permit to be removed or erased, any mark, stamp or tag provided for in this rule.

F. When any of the specified food products are transferred from one container to another, all the data required herein to be placed on the original container shall be placed on the container to which the food products are transferred.

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SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 7, 1918.—Some crude cottonseed oil sold the past week; price unchanged. Very strong demand for meal, with mills fully sold up. Hulls in quiet demand. Meal and hull prices unchanged.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 7, 1918.—Crude cottonseed oil, \$1.31¼ per gallon, any delivery. Seven and one-half per cent. cottonseed meal, \$49; 7 per cent. meal, \$46.50. Prime meal quite scarce in this territory, mills being well sold up. Hulls, \$21@22 loose, \$26@27 sacked.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Feb. 7, 1918.—Prime crude cottonseed oil fairly active for distant months; dull for nearby positions on account of the slow movement of tank cars. Cake and meal firm; supply insufficient for demand. Hulls higher \$22.75 loose, \$26.75 sacked, New Orleans.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending February 7, 1918, and for the period since September 1, 1917, were:

	Week ending Feb. 7, 1918. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1917. Bbls.
From New York—		
Argentina	—	2,693
Australia	—	291
Brazil	—	34
British East Africa	—	2
British Guiana	—	70
British India	—	22
British South Africa	—	39
British West Africa	—	165
British West Indies	—	127
Chile	—	2,743
Colombia	—	4
Costa Rica	—	105
Cuba	—	2,093
Danish West Indies	—	5
Dutch Guiana	—	199
Dutch West Indies	—	32
Ecuador	—	1
England	—	991
France	—	8,382
French Africa	—	107
French Guiana	—	314
French West Indies	—	1,611
Guatemala	—	21
Hayti	—	31
Honduras	—	11
Jamaica	—	10
Mexico	—	90
Newfoundland	—	333

New Zealand	—	303
Nicaragua	—	12
Norway	—	195
Panama	—	825
Peru	—	38
Salvador	—	1
San Domingo	—	526
Switzerland	—	195
Trinidad, Island of	—	7
Uruguay	—	1,624
Venezuela	—	24

Total

From New Orleans—

*Various

Total

From Michigan—

Canada

Total

From Buffalo—

Canada

Total

From Vermont—

Canada

Total

From New York

From New Orleans

From Philadelphia

From Savannah

From Michigan

From Buffalo

From St. Lawrence

From Dakota

From Vermont

From other ports

Total

Information concerning the following ex-

ports of cottonseed oil from New York for

the ten-day period ending January 10, 1918,

has just been released by the Government

and the figures are included in the above

table:

Week

ending

Feb. 7,

1918.

Bbls.

Since

Sept. 1,

1917.

Bbls.

Same

period,

1916.

Bbls.

24,276

96,113

16,358

6,336

1,648

32,560

1,750

1,424

2,658

1

9

7

28,650

158,863

Costa Rica	27
Cuba	470
Uruguay	115
Total	612

*Details withheld by Government order.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, February 7, 1918.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 or 76 per cent. caustic soda, 6@6½c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 6c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 7½c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 3¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 3 to 3½c. per lb.; talc, 1½c. to 1¾c. per lb.; silic, \$15@20 per ton (2,000 lbs.).

Clarified palm oil, 31c. per lb.; Lagos palm oil in casks, 32c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, \$3.15@3.25 gal.; green olive oil, \$2.75 per gal.; cochin coconut oil, 20@22c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 17½@17¾c. lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.60@1.70 gal.; soya bean oil, 18@18½c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers' 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.70@1.75 per gal.

Prime city tallow, special, 17¼c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 65@66c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 51@52c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 46@47c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 67½c. per lb.; prime packers' grease, 16½@17c. lb.

FINANCIAL.

The Board of Directors of the American Cotton Oil Company, on February 5, 1918, declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. upon the common stock of the company, payable March 1, 1918, at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 59 Cedar street, New York City, to holders of record of such stock at the close of business on February 15, 1918.

The stock transfer books of the company will not be closed.

WILLIAM O. THOMPSON,

Secretary.

HARDENED EDIBLE OILS

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VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS

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Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

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* * * The manufacturer must make that which the present conditions dictate, and must educate his market to adapt their tastes to the new necessities." (Extracts from "Business in 1918," by Charles Coolidge Parlin, published by The Curtis Publishing Co.)

This is another evidence of the changing conditions. The small and expensive container is not in line with the present necessary conservation of our resources. The well-made barrel or keg is the most logical, healthful and economical food package.

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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, February 8, 1918.—Market easier; prime Western, \$26@26.10; Middle West, \$26@26.10; city steam, 26c. nominal; refined Continent, \$27.35; South American, \$27.75; Brazil kegs, \$28.75; compound, 22½¢@23½¢, all nominal.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, February 8, 1918.—Copra fabrique, 221.70 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 244.40 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, February 8, 1918.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra Indian mess not quoted; pork, prime mess not quoted; shoulders, square, 151s. 6d.; New York, 146s.; picnic, 126s. 9d.; hams, long, 164s.; American cut, 162s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, —; long clear, 178s.; short back, 177s.; bellies, 179s. 6d. Lard spot, prime, 140s. 6d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 138s. 9d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted. New York City specials not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 130s. 6d. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 72s. 3d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was heavy on scattered liquidation due to the liberal hog receipts and lower hog market. Expectations are for a larger movement of hogs next week, and this checked the buying power.

Tallow.

The market was very quiet but steady. Special loose is quoted at 17¼¢.

Oleo Stearine.

Trade was quiet but prices are firm. Oleo is quoted at 19¼¢ nominal.

Cottonseed Oil.

Trade was quiet and featureless. Crude is strong with sales at the fixed price. Tenders on February contracts so far amount to 900 bbls.

Market closed dull. No sales. Spot oil, \$20 bid. Crude, Southeast, \$17.50 sales. Closing quotations on futures: February, \$20 bid; March, \$20.30 bid; April, \$20.25@20.50; May, \$20.30@20.50.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, February 8.—Hogs steady to 5c. lower. Bulk of prices, \$16.50@16.70; light, \$16.10@16.80; mixed, \$16.20@16.75; rough heavy, \$16@16.75; Yorkers, \$16.45@16.60; pigs, \$13.25@15.25; cattle, steady to 10c. lower; beefs, \$8.40@13.90; cows and heifers, \$6.25@11.65; stocks and feeders, \$7.20@10.40; calves, \$9.50@15.95; sheep weak to 10c. lower; lambs, \$14.75@17.40; Western, \$10.50@13.40; native, \$10@13; yearlings, \$13.75@15.35.

Louisville, February 8.—Hogs lower, at \$15.65@16.25.

Kansas City, February 8.—Hogs steady, at \$16@16.65.

Indianapolis, February 8.—Hogs lower, at \$16.45@16.50.

Detroit, February 8.—Hogs slow, at \$16.25@16.60.

Cudahy, February 8.—Hogs lower, at \$16@16.75.

St. Joseph, February 8.—Hogs steady, at \$16.20@16.75.

Sioux City, February 8.—Hogs lower, at \$15.80@16.15.

Buffalo, February 8.—Hogs higher; on sale, 2,400, at \$17.50@17.75.

Omaha, February 8.—Hogs lower, at \$15.50@16.10.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, February 2, 1918, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	11,448	26,200	16,694
Swift & Co.	7,564	14,400	21,150
Wilson & Co.	6,075	12,600	8,086
Morris & Co.	7,531	12,800	10,472
G. H. Hammond Co.	3,064	6,400	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,049	...	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	893	5,500	...
Brennan Packing Co.	4,600 hogs;	Western Packing	
& Provision Co.	13,000 hogs;	Independent Packing	
Co.	5,100 hogs;	Boyd, Lunham & Co.	7,600 hogs;
Miller & Hart.	3,500 hogs;	Roberts & Oake,	6,000 hogs;
others,	12,500 hogs.		

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,325	12,065	3,150
Swift & Co.	6,320	18,196	16,276
Cudahy Packing Co.	5,157	19,072	10,268
Armour & Co.	5,859	22,137	16,287
J. W. Murphy	...	4,329	...
Swartz & Co.	...	2,023	...
Lincoln Packing Co.	321 cattle;	South Omaha Pack-	
ing Co.	36 cattle;	John Morrell & Co.,	12 cattle.

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	4,947	9,840	2,825
Swift & Co.	3,895	9,956	3,858
Armour & Co.	4,579	2,586	3,408
East Side Packing Co.	58	3,467	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	2,294	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	320	5,504	99
Sartorius Provision Co.	55	453	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	9	100	...
American Packing Co.	17	1,542	...
Krey Packing Co.	21	4,626	...
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	...	775	...
Hell Packing Co.	...	1,480	...

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending February 2, 1918:

CATTLE.			
Chicago	38,244		
Omaha	19,452		
St. Joseph	7,889		
Cudahy	534		
Sioux City	3,355		
South St. Paul	8,873		
New York and Jersey City	12,716		
Fort Worth	6,800		

HOGS.			
Chicago	104,718		
Omaha	70,730		
St. Joseph	48,079		
Cudahy	14,398		
Sioux City	34,738		
Cedar Rapids	18,732		
Ottumwa	10,476		
South St. Paul	20,524		
New York and Jersey City	24,888		
Fort Worth	16,526		

SHEEP.			
Chicago	53,461		
Omaha	30,635		
St. Joseph	9,683		
Sioux City	3,395		
South St. Paul	971		
New York and Jersey City	12,239		
Fort Worth	555		

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO FEBRUARY 4, 1918.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
New York	5,151	2,382	4,636	12,817
Jersey City	5,702	2,345	7,603	12,071
Central Union	1,863	65	...	...
Totals	12,716	4,792	12,239	24,888
Totals last week.	7,890	4,116	17,749	21,362

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to February 8, 1918, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 23,665 quarters; to the Continent, nothing; to the United States, nothing. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 77,401 quarters; to the Continent, 143,668 quarters; to the United States, nothing.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	6,000	25,000	5,000
Kansas City	2,500	5,000	1,000
Omaha	1,200	12,000	100
St. Louis	1,000	8,000	...
St. Joseph	1,000	5,500	700
Sioux City	500	5,500	...
St. Paul	225	1,040	...
Oklahoma City	750	500	...
Fort Worth	900	2,000	300
Portland, Ore.	35	251	24
Denver	280	253	976
Louisville	150	1,800	50
Wichita	150	600	...
Indianapolis	900	14,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	4,500	500
Cincinnati	400	1,900	...
Buffalo	1,200	6,700	4,000
Cleveland	300	4,000	1,000
New York	675	1,430	1,439

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1918.

Chicago	16,000	37,575	12,000
Kansas City	12,000	9,727	4,000
Omaha	12,000	14,783	7,400
St. Louis	5,800	11,368	1,200
St. Joseph	4,500	5,000	6,000
Sioux City	2,500	6,000	1,000
St. Paul	2,600	8,200	800
Louisville	922	4,064	13
Portland, Ore.	1,224	1,817	558
Detroit	...	1,500	...
Cudahy	...	800	...
Indianapolis	1,650	14,000	...
Pittsburgh	2,200	9,000	2,000
Cincinnati	500	5,500	...
Buffalo	3,500	6,000	1,500
Cleveland	1,800	10,000	2,400
New York	2,890	8,740	4,275

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1918.

Chicago	16,000	24,523	18,000
Kansas City	7,000	10,610	3,000
Omaha	5,500	20,083	12,000
St. Louis	4,400	15,671	1,800
St. Joseph	4,500	10,000	3,000
Sioux City	3,000	5,000	2,000
St. Paul	...	2,201	...
Milwaukee	...	1,000	50
Louisville	250	3,780	...
Detroit	...	2,000	...
Cudahy	...	1,877	...
Wichita	...	800	...
Indianapolis	800	8,000	500
Pittsburgh	...	1,592	...
Cincinnati	300	1,592	...
Buffalo	800	3,700	1,200
Cleveland	100	2,000	200
New York	530	1,470	1,084

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1918.

Chicago	9,000	33,767	8,000
Kansas City	13,000	26,348	5,000
Omaha	...	20,042	...
St. Louis	4,280	12,672	1,300
St. Joseph	...	12,000	...
Sioux City	...	10,000	...
St. Paul	...	12,000	...
Milwaukee	...	1,338	...
Louisville	...	1,000	...
Detroit	...	3,200	...
Cudahy	...	3,000	...
Wichita	...	6,024	...
Indianapolis	...	15,000	...
Cincinnati	...	4,807	...
Buffalo	550	4,800	2,000
Cleveland	...	2,000	...
New York	1,800	4,100	800

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1918.

Chicago	17,000	45,000	10,000
Kansas City	3,000	11,000	4,500
Omaha	...	17,000	...
St. Louis	4,000	12,000	2,300
St. Joseph	...	6,000	...
Sioux City	...	8,000	...
St. Paul	...	6,000	...
Milwaukee	...	3,981	...
Louisville	...	2,000	...
Detroit	...	3,000	...
Cudahy	...	3,000	...
Wichita	...	3,524	...
Indianapolis	...	17,000	...
Cincinnati	800	5,991	...
Buffalo	450	8,800	3,400
Cleveland	...	2,000	...
New York	722	120	904

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1918.

Chicago	10,000	50,000	14,000
Kansas City	2,500	6,000	3,000
Omaha	8,000	21,000	5,000
St. Louis	3,000	11,000	1,500
St. Joseph	1,000	7,000	1,000
Sioux City	2,200	10,000	...
Fort Worth	2,000	1,500	...
St. Paul	2,000	1,100	150
Oklahoma City	1,800	800	...
Indianapolis	1,500	15,000	100
Denver	1,200	11,000	4,500

Watch Page 48 for
Business Chances

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Moderate inquiry is reported on light hides. It has been suggested, as a matter of conservation, that lighter sole leather be used in civilian shoes. For this reason the outlook on light hides is more hopeful.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Trade was confined to small limits last week. Native steers experienced fair movement, but a big line of light native cows moved early in the period in a single block. Buyers found small stocks of hides available for sale, practically all of the 1917 slaughter having been moved out. The major portion of the January kill has found outlet already, and unsold supplies are limited to native steers, light cows and light weight branded hides. Native steers sold at the maximum price of 30c. for several lots of January hides, taking in about 10,000 in all. About 10,000 December kill sold at 31c., being outside the Government's dating on the maximum rates. Two thousand early November native steers sold at 32c. and some more sold quietly at 31½c. One killer refused a bid of 30c. for January hides, claiming he did not agree to the Government's maximum figure on this selection. He wants 31c. Extreme light native steers quoted at 21½@22c. nominal. Heavy Texas steers were not sold. Last sales were at 26½c., which is considered the nominal market. No hides available for sale except current kill. Light Texas steers quoted at 23c. last paid and nominal; supplies are moderate. Extreme light hides last sold at 18c., and this figure is considered full value for additional lots. Butt branded steers were quiet. Last sales were at 26c. for current kill. This is considered market for more. Colorado steers remain quiet, due to scarcity. Last sales were at 25c., which is considered nominal market. Branded cows are quiet and in rather small supply due to recent heavy movement. Some sellers talk 19c. for these hides, but others will book at the last sale figure. Heavy cows are quiet and nominal. Nothing was fixed by the Government in regard to maximum prices on this selection, and nominal values are considered at 28c. Light native cows sold early in the week to the extent of 23,000 October, November, December, January kill at St. Louis at 21c. Last business on Northern hides was at 21½@22c. as to months. Native bulls are quiet and quoted nominal at 19c. bid and 20c. asked. Branded bulls are quiet and quoted at 18c. last paid for light weight Southern, with the Northern stock quoted nominal at 17c.

Later.—Packer hides steady; 12,000 No-

vember-December extreme Texas brought 18c. 5,500 January extreme natives sold at 21c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Business in these varieties experienced a rather quiet period. Business was virtually at a standstill occasioned in the main by the freight congestion particularly with Eastern outlet in view. Heavy steers were not sold. Holders have rather limited stocks and ask 25c. for picking them out from the receipts coming through. Heavy cows were not sold. Bids at 18c. were made recently for good hides and some grub free stuff was wanted at 19c. At that time sellers had views of a 20c. market. Since then sales have been filled and the small receipts are going to surplus. Sellers seem more ready to take 18c., but meet with no encouragement, especially since Northwestern hides have sold down to 17c. basis. Buffs ruled quiet and waiting. These sold at 18c. for several lots of good hides from points east of here. Local hides as currently received are available at 18c., and buyers seem uninterested. Some sellers, while not pressing anything on the market, evince a desire to go ahead in the matter of delivery at shaded rates, but can find no one willing to make bids on such delivery. Nominal market for current buffs in the local market is considered about 17½c. Seconds quoted at 16c. nominal. Outside lots of hides quoted at 15¼@17c., delivered basis as to descriptions and sections. Minneapolis sold all weights at 17c. and some Southwestern stuff in carlots is reported moved at 15¼c. f. o. b. Extremes are steady in the good quality. Bids up to 19c. are reported for grub free hides suitable for the leathers in demand. Sellers are not offering such hides, being willing to speculate on them against a more urgent demand later in the winter season. Current receipt extremes are quiet and not considered worth any premium over the heavier weights. Branded hides remain dull and featureless. Nominal market for common Western country branded hides considered not over 15c. flat basis. Country packer branded hides sold locally at 17c., for cow stuff of early salting. Steers quoted up to 21c. nominal. Bulls are weak and waiting. Stocks are not large, but all sellers would welcome interest. Country stuff quoted at 15½@16c. nominal. Country packer bulls quoted at 18@19c., inside bid.

Later.—Car choice Ohios, 45 lbs. and up, brought 18c. Local extremes of choice description sold 19c. Current buffs quoted 18c. nominal.

CALFSKINS seem steady in the face of the easy tone to hides. First salted local

city skins are quoted firm at the last sale rate of 36c. Collectors are sold ahead and offer nothing. A couple of cars of resalted city skins sold at 34c. A car of Ohio outside city skins sold at 35c. Other lots quoted down to 33c. as to quality. Country run of stuff quoted at 31@32c. last paid as to descriptions. Packer skins quoted at 36c. last paid. More offered at that figure. Deacons sold at \$2.20@2.30 and light calf brought \$2.40@2.50 for country run. City deacons last sold at \$2.80 and light calf \$3. Kipskins are lifeless in the resalted varieties. Country run of skins quoted at 23c. nominal for business. Buyers not interested. City skins quoted at 25@26c. for business. Packer skins sold at 26c. for 16,000 October, November, December take-off, with 14,000 overweights bringing 23c., and 10,000 branded at 20½c., and a few overweight branded at 20c. Plenty of old salting kipskins of packer slaughter are unsold. They are offered at 25c., and tentative bids at 22½c. have been made on them.

Later.—Calfskins steady at 36c. basis for local cities. Choice outside city kips brought 25c.

HORSEHIDES are firm with recent business in sizable lines of stuff at \$7.50. Tanners stand ready to take on additional lots at this figure and intimate a willingness to go a dime better. Holders, however, have their ideas pegged at \$8 and might shade this a trifle. City hides are ranged up to \$8.50. Ponies and glues quoted at \$3.75@4.25 nominal and coltskins at \$1@1.75.

Later.—Horsehides firm at asking price of \$7.75, with business expected.

HOGSKINS are selling slowly as far as the limited supplies will permit at \$1@1.20 average for common country run of skins with the rejected pigs and glues out at half rates. No. 1 pigskin strips quoted at 9@10c. as to size; No. 2's quoted at 8@9c., and No. 3 skins at 5@6½c. asked as to measurements.

SHEEP PELTS.—Trading was slow as buyers and sellers could not get together in their views. Sellers asked \$4.40 for local packer current sheep and lambskins to take in some forward slaughter, and the best buyers would do was \$4.35 for stuff in salt which appeared to be exceptionally heavy average. Bids at \$4.25 were returned for stuff in sight and a week's slaughter in advance. Dry Western pelts are quoted quiet and nominal at 43@48c. nominal for business; outside for the best light weight Montana skins. Some South American dry skins sold at 38c. Angora goatskins quoted at \$1.85 average and common goats brought \$1.15 this week. Pickled sheepskins quoted steady but rather quiet at \$10@14 doz. Later.—Chicago current slaughter packer sheep and lambskins sold at the asking rate of \$4.40. Best river kill moved at \$4.32½ and other river markets realized \$4.30 for both sheep and lambskins.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—A little active, but no sales of any consequence effected. About 1,500 May, June, October, November and December bulls sold at 18c. and later a sale was made of August, September and October bulls at 19c. July and August native spready steers recently sold at 31c. Holders report few inquiries this week. Prices on all varieties are nominal. In small packer hides trading is at a standstill for the present, but brokers report continued inquiries for nearby small packer stuff.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market generally keeps quiet and in an unsettled and mixed state. The entire situation is nominal, and no great amount of trading is reported. Some Middle West dealers report sales of extremes short hair and free of grubs, at 19c. selected, but this trading comes from shippers where facilities for landing hides at certain tanneries create no delay. The railroad

(Continued on page 31.)

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Feb. 6, 1918.

The readjustment of the zone loading arrangement, while still not perfect, owing to the recent unfavorable climatic conditions, is nevertheless distributing and equalizing the receipts. For instance, on Monday of this week we had 15,888 cattle, followed by 13,573 on Tuesday and estimated receipts of around 10,000 cattle on Wednesday. Logically, better service can be rendered by everyone if receipts are distributed over five days of the week, for even the casual observer would question the advisability of endeavoring to handle 20,000 to 30,000, or even 40,000, cattle on Mondays and Wednesdays and 4,000 to 6,000 on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Adjustment of the zones will likely have to be made from time to time, according to the seasons of the year, but we feel confident that when climatic conditions improve and the railroads are able to operate on anywhere near their normal basis, all will agree that equalization of receipts and consequent avoidance of wide fluctuations in the market will be of vast benefit to the farmers and feeders of the country. Recently prime heavy beefs sold up to \$14.30, but the trade had slipped off a little and at present 14c. is the top, with the bulk of the good to choice steers selling from \$12.50@13.50, medium to good kinds \$11.50@12.50, and cheap killers all the way from \$10@11. We expect finished beefs to command a greater premium during the late spring and summer months, but for the time being there is nothing in the outlook that warrants the expectation of any permanent upturn in prices; in fact, on the contrary, there will likely be a temporary "sinking spell" in the trade whenever the weather moderates sufficiently to enable the railroads to furnish plenty of cars.

While everything in the butcher-stuff line is meeting with ready acceptance, and choice fat light heifers as well as the weighty well fattened cows and heifers are eagerly sought after, the lightweight common and medium heifers are in liberal supply and are the poorest sellers relatively. Low-priced cow-stuff is also in good demand, and bulls, while still on a very high level, are not quite as high as they were a week ago, the rail congestion down East having eliminated to some extent the wonderful eastern demand which has been a big prop under the market for all classes of live stock. Heavy calves for the same reason are off about 50c., although are still selling at very good prices, but "vealers" are up 50c., tops selling around \$16. No permanent decline in the butcher-stuff trade is looked for, but during the next 20 to 30 days, or just as soon as the weather moderates sufficiently for the railroads to furnish cars, we will probably get plenty of medium and short-fed steers and probably a liberal supply of she-stuff, owing to the surplus that has accumulated during the

(Continued on page 43.)

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Feb. 5, 1918.

Cattle receipts today 7,000, market steady, closing steady to weak on beef steers. Butcher

cattle were strong, some sales 10@15 higher. Hogs received today 8,000, market 25@60 higher, top \$17.00. Sheep and lambs 3,000, market strong to 10 higher, top lambs \$17.25.

With a light run for Tuesday and trains being late, trade opened late at steady prices on beef steers. Later prices averaged barely steady and a few sales were a shade lower. The top today was \$13.00, same as yesterday, and bulk of the offerings sold from \$10.25 to \$13.00. Several trains of Colorado pulp fed cattle here today sold mostly from \$10.35 @12.60. Butcher cattle sold at stronger prices, some sales being 10 to 15 higher than yesterday. The supply was light and buyers cleaned up everything in sight. Cows sold up to \$11 and trade in bulls was active at steady prices selling up to \$10. Calf trade active and steady, top \$14.

Hogs took a decided jump in prices today and sales ranged from 25@60 higher than yesterday, close being at the high point. The top was \$17.00 and the bulk of sales ranged from \$16.40@16.90. Light weights sold up to \$16.80 and pigs sold from \$12.75@15.25.

Receipts of sheep and lambs were light and the market was strong to 10c. higher. Best lambs here sold at \$17.25, wethers sold up to \$13.50, yearlings, \$14.75; ewes, \$13. Stockers and feeders range from \$8@15.85.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Omaha, Neb., February 5, 1918.

Weather and transportation conditions have been responsible for sharply fluctuating prices in cattle of late, and a good share of the advance in values during the early part of last week has been lost. Receipts for the week were approximately 31,500 head, and quality of the cattle is steadily improving. Demand, however, is more or less restricted by the inability of packers and shippers to count on adequate transportation for live stock and fresh meat. The strictly good to choice heavy beefs are now selling around \$12@13, and bulk of the fair to good 1,000 to 1,250-pound steers are going at a spread of \$11@11.85, the common to fair warmed up and light weight steers bringing anywhere from \$8.75@10.75 and on down. In the main the market for cows and heifers has followed the course of the fat cattle trade, and prices are around 25@40c. lower than they were at the best time a week ago. Poor to choice she stock is moving at a spread of \$6.50@10.00, the fair to good butcher and beef grades going mostly around \$7.50@9.00. Veal calves are quotably unchanged, with prime vealers up to \$13.25, and bulls, stags, etc., are selling somewhat lower than a week ago, largely around \$8 @9.50.

Receipts of hogs have been increasing of late, 78,000 last week, but supplies show a decided decrease as compared with one year ago. Notwithstanding the increase in supplies the demand has been very broad, and the liberal offerings have been going to both packers and shippers at strong to higher prices. The advance of 50c. during the past week is conclusive evidence of the broad demand for these hogs. Today, with 17,700 head on sale, the market advanced 25@35c. and choice heavyweights sold up to \$16.55, as against

\$16 on last Tuesday, while the bulk of the trading was around \$16.20@16.50, as against \$15.75@15.90 a week ago.

No great change has taken place in the market for sheep and lambs, and receipts last week 62,000 head were pretty much the same as they were a year ago. Demand for desirable light weight lambs is rather keen, but all classes of buyers are discriminating against heavy and rough stock, and prices are 50@75c under the lighter weights. Compared with a week ago values show little change one way or the other. Handyweight lambs are quoted at \$16.75@17.25; yearlings, \$12@15; wethers, \$11.50@13, and ewes, \$11@12.50.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

embargoes have created much inconvenience to many shippers who under ordinary circumstances could make sales but find themselves at the present time much handicapped as regards deliveries. Generally speaking, nearly all the large tanners entertain low ideas as to values and claim that nearly all the dealers are carrying large stocks. Two cars of Pennsylvania extremes free of grubs were offered at 19c. selected. Ohio and other Middle West shippers are quoting buffs and extremes at 19@21c. according to quality, section, etc. Southerns continue slow and no trading of any consequence has been reported lately. All weight Southern hides are offered here at prices ranging from 16@18c. flat, according to section, etc. New York State and New England all weights are freely offered at 16@17c. for car lots.

CALFSKINS.—The market holds steady. A car of New York cities sold at \$3.60, \$4.50 and \$5.50. Outside mixed cities and countries are quoted at \$3.25, \$4.25 and \$5.25. Country skins are nominally held at \$2.75, \$3.75 and \$4.75. The price of New York City green skins was advanced February 1 5c. per pound to butchers for under 12 lb. weight; 12@17 lb. kips were advanced 50c. a piece.

HORSEHIDES.—The market keeps steady. No sales of any consequence are reported, and trading of any account is checked owing to railroad embargoes. Offerings are noted here of country hides at \$7.50. Dealers' mixed hides at \$7.75@8, and straight run of renderers at \$8.25@8.50. Fronts are nominal around \$5.60 last paid; 3,000 butts 22-inch and up sold at \$3.

Boston.

Tanners are confronted with a number of obstacles which seriously interfere with their business and over which they have no control. In the first place the restriction of freight makes it impossible for them to know when a car of hides will arrive. However, they are obliged to pay for the hides at the time of shipment. Fuel restrictions are also causing curtailment in the tanneries as well as in the shoe factories. The consensus of opinion regarding values on extremes is from 19@20c. for the very best selections, and buffs about the same figure. Dealers are holding slightly higher views. The Southern hide market is nominally lower, but offerings are few and because of the difficulty in getting freight from that section tanners are not interested. Northern Southerns, all weights, are quoted 18½c., with extremes at 19c. Middle Southerns at 17@17½c. and far Southerns at 15@16c.

The calfskin market is holding steady, with dealers a little firmer in their views regarding New England skins. These are being offered at \$3.15 for 5 to 7's, whereas the last selling price was reported to be \$3. Supplies are small and receipts from the country are meagre. Dealers show no willingness to sell at concessions, especially in view of the firmer market in New York.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Du-Lac Food Company, Inc., to manufacture dairy, farm and food products, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by J. M. Wierk, 510 St. Johns place, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. H. Noll, 419 West Lincoln avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and P. C. Werner, 203 Riverside drive, New York, N. Y.

ICE NOTES.

Houston, Texas.—An ice plant will be erected at this point by Josey-Miller Co., of Beaumont, Texas.

San Angelo, Texas.—Improvements, to the extent of \$10,000, will be made to the San Angelo Ice & Power Co.

Whidden, Fla.—An ice factory will be built by the Kissimmee Cattle Co., W. E. Ward, manager, Kissimmee, Fla.

Johnston, S. C.—The Carolina Public Service Company has sold the Johnston Electric Light & Ice Plant to the Boyd Utilities Plant.

Bartlesville, Okla.—The plant of the Crystal Ice & Storage Co., which was burned, will probably be rebuilt and it is reported that the capacity will be tripled.

Atmore, Ala.—The installation of a 10-ton ice plant is contemplated by the W. M. Carney Mill Co., to be operated in connection with electric light plant.

Hagerstown, Md.—The Federal Milling & Refrigerating Company recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000, will install ice plant; electric power.

Washington, D. C.—The building at 3206 U street, N. W., will be remodeled by Geo. A. Wide & Bro., 3306 P street, N. W., and will be used for dairy. Cost, \$12,000.

COLD STORAGE LICENSE RULES.

The federal license regulations for cold storage warehouses under the Food Administration have been amended as follows:

Rule 1 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Rule 1 A. No public cold storage warehouseman shall either directly or indirectly own or deal in any food commodities stored by said public cold storage warehouseman, except food commodities that are legally acquired for charges or advances made.

B. No director, officer, agent or employee of any public cold storage warehouseman shall either directly or indirectly own, deal in, or otherwise have any interest in any food commodities stored by said public cold storage warehouseman, unless such director, officer, agent or employee holds a license from the United States Food Administration to deal in such food commodities; but in no event shall he engage in any unfair, deceptive or discriminatory practice.

C. No director, officer, agent, or employee of any public cold storage warehouseman shall directly or indirectly own stock in a corporation that owns any food products stored by said public cold storage warehouseman unless such corporation holds a license from the United States Food Administration to deal in such food commodities; but in no event shall he engage in any unfair, deceptive or discriminatory practice.

FROZEN AND CURED FISH.

Reports to the United States Department of Agriculture from 177 cold storages show that on January 15 their rooms contained 58,542,436 pounds of frozen fish, while on December 15, 185 storages reported 79,795,531 pounds. The 144 storages that reported for

January 15 of this year and last show a present stock of 41,004,968 pounds as compared with 39,067,518 pounds last year, an increase of 1,937,450 pounds, or 5 per cent. The reports show that from December 15 to January 15, the December 15 holdings decreased 29.3 per cent. Last year the decrease during the same period was 22.4 per cent. As a number of storages have not responded, this report does not include all holdings.

RAISING HOGS ON THE WAR BASIS.

(The Chicago Breeder's Gazette.)

The new war plan for valuing hogs contemplates a big increase in numbers. That is its object, and American farmers can and should meet official expectations.

Any one farmer could easily double his pork production next year. No other livestock is so plastic in this respect. All that would be immediately necessary is to breed twice the usual number of sows, and the extra sows are in most cases already on hand.

However, most farmers will not make so radical a change from their habitual policy. It must be left to a minority to give the hog business a big boost. The others will increase production a little.

Taking all efforts together, it seems certain

that this country should surely have the 15 per cent. increase in pork that is deemed absolutely necessary. As a last resort this expansion could be secured by feeding all hogs a month longer than the customary time, and so adding 30 to 40 pounds to their average weight.

Many people do not yet realize how good a profit in pork production is offered by the price of 13 to 1. They will wake up to it after too many sows have been slaughtered, and then their only chance will be to make next year's market hogs heavier before they are sold. That has the objection of being a more expensive process, as gains are made at a greater and greater cost for feed after hogs reach about 200 pounds in weight. Still they would come within the profit range on the 13 to 1 basis. . . .

This war price of hogs next year, equal to the price of 13 bushels of corn which will have been fed, offers a little profit to the average feeder—enough so that he should certainly maintain his hog business at full volume and even increase it a little.

The arrangement was necessarily made with the average feeder in mind and with the aim of securing just this effect. He produces the bulk of the nation's crop of hogs and he must have assurance of a little profit on feeding high-priced corn to hogs or else



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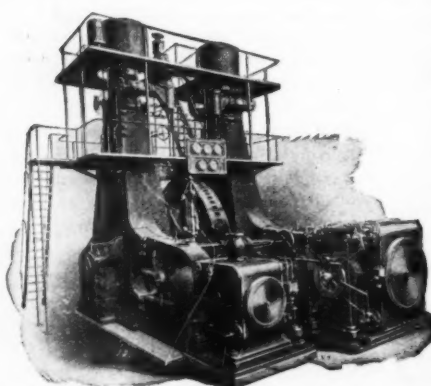
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he would play safe by raising fewer hogs and selling more corn.

The hogmen who are habitually more successful than the average must be expected to produce most of the increase in pork. They will be handsomely repaid for it. Even on the old average commercial basis of 12 bushels of corn equaling about 100 pounds of hogs in price, these capable swine breeders and feeders have habitually made money. In their hands the hog has been the genuine mortgage-lifter which it is supposed to be.

Actual farm figures on production prove that the most capable men in the business make fully 50 per cent. greater gains from each bushel of corn than the average. They would not lose money even if the price of hogs per cwt. dropped to the value of 7 or 8 bushels of corn, unless of course disease or accident decimated their herds.

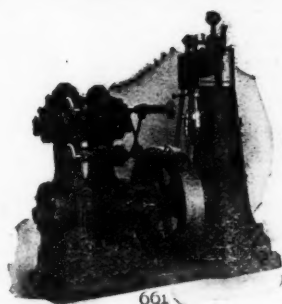
Unfortunately the mortality among hogs is greater than with any other class of meat animals, under well-regulated farm conditions. That element of uncertainty is a factor which looms large in the price scheme. Even this causes little uneasiness for the careful hogman.

Last year thirty swineraisers in Illinois kept detailed records of that branch of their farming and a summary of their business was prepared by the University of Illinois. It showed that for the twelve months the thirty men required an average of 6.7 bushels of corn to produce 100 pounds of pork, while the seven most successful used only 5.2 bushels, and the seven poorest hogmen used 8.2 bushels to make each 100 pounds of pork. A little tankage and mill feed, and some pasture were used in addition.

The average price received for fat hogs was \$10.69 per cwt., and this repaid \$1.33 per bushel for the corn fed after paying all other expenses. From 85 to 95 per cent. of the total cost of producing pork on those farms was for feed. All of those records took account of every item connected with the hog business. . . .

As if destiny had determined that American farmers should enlarge their hog business generously, it is particularly easy to make the start for raising late spring pigs. Owing to high corn last summer an unusual number of shotes are still below market size. Plenty of good young sows can still be bought from neighbors in almost any neighborhood where there is any corn. The soft corn most of them have been living upon does not fatten rapidly, and that has been a fur-

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



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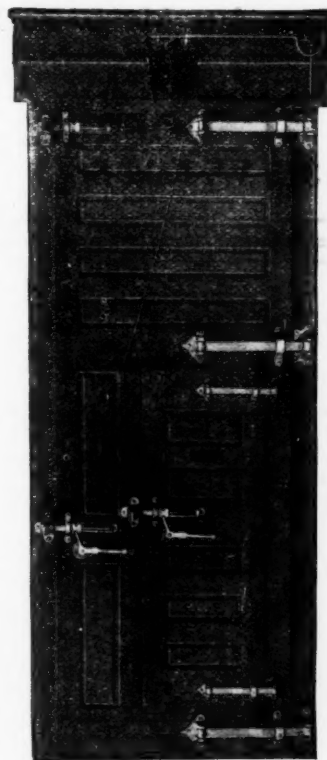
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ther aid to a solution of this war problem. It is an easy matter to pick up a few good gilts and get started in the hog business. Men who are through breeding for March pigs can now spare their boars for this project.

All the conditions and circumstances favor this method of increasing pork production. It is made too easy of accomplishment for any patriotic farmer to turn the proposition down.

The inertia of custom and habit will keep many farmers in the course of grain-selling to which they have turned in recent years, and there may be a deficiency in pork even with the liberal inducement offered by the Government. But the pork producer is as fully protected from loss and as surely guaranteed a profit as any farmer in this country. A heavy use of corn for feeding hogs next fall will raise the price of corn and that will automatically raise the price of

hogs in proportion. The hogman will fare richer than the man who sells corn because he will secure the added pork profit above the corn market equivalent. Whatever the corn-grower makes the war-hog raiser will make—all that money and more. E. T. R.

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THE HOG CLEANING PROBLEM.

One of the oldest problems in a pork packing plant was always the cleaning of the hogs. It was always more or less unsatisfactory and expensive when the hand methods were used, and when machinery took the place of hand methods it became a question of getting the best results with the least expense.

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, patentees and manufacturers of "Boss" grate and "Boss" U hog dehairing machines, and other "Boss" machines so favorably known to packers and butchers, claim that the success of their hog dehairing machines is due to their cleaning hogs in the simplest way possible. This perfect work is done by the revolving cleaning devices assisted by the bars in turning and, in the U dehairers, also forwarding the hogs during the process of cleaning.

The grate dehairers, this firm states, are especially for small packers. They require only 5 horse-power to operate, and clean hogs cleaner and faster than several men can do by hand. Hog scraping, the meanest work in a packinghouse, has become play work with this machine, so that it pays the smallest packer to use one.

The U dehairers are for large packers. The many in use in the United States and Canada substantiate all that the manufacturers claim for them.

It is to the interest of every slaughterer to familiarize himself with the merits of these machines. The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, will be pleased to give all information about them.

YORK REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT.

Since the report of December 19, the York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., have made the following installations of refrigerating machinery and equipment:

Christopher Ice & Bottling Works, Christopher, Ill.: one 20-ton and one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machines and condensing side, including four flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, also a 20-ton York improved raw water flooded freezing system complete.

American Blower Co., Detroit, Mich.: two 75-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machines, belt-driven, and condensing side, including seven flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, also a refrigerating system, including 17 coils of atmospheric Baudelot water coolers and a 30-in. x 12-ft. vertical ammonia accumulator. This installation was made for the Sommers Brothers Match Co., Saginaw, Mich.

Wegner Machine Company, Buffalo, N. Y.: one 50-ton vertical single-acting, high-speed, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side complete. This plant was installed for the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

One-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machines, together with motors for driving them, and condensing sides complete, also refrigerating systems, including direct expansion piping, brine congealing tanks and the necessary brine piping, were installed in the National Army Cantonment Hospitals at the following locations: Battle Creek, Mich.; Rockford, Ill.; Little Rock, Ark.; Des Moines, Iowa; San Antonio, Texas; Louisville, Ky.; American Lake, Wash.; Ayer, Mass., and Columbia, S. C.

Newark Ice Palace, Newark, N. J.: one 20-ton absorption refrigerating plant complete,

including two Flooded double-pipe ammonia condensers and a 50-ton shell and tube brine coolers.

City Market, Wolsey, S. D.: a one-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Peak Brothers, meats, Manhattan, Kan.: a one-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Trustees of Carmelite Fathers, 50 Waldo Place, Englewood, N. J.: a half-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

A. Tagland, meats, Rushford, Minn.: one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Thurston County Dairy and Farm Association, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.: one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

M. B. Ise Cream Co., ice cream, Waco, Texas: one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Godchaux Planting Co., sugar refining, New Orleans, La.: one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Hamilton Farms, James Cox Brady, Prop., Gladstone, N. J.: one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Randolph Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa: one 4-ton vertical single acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

White Eagle Dairy Company, Columbia, Mo.: one 15-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

The Fleischman Co., Cambridge, Mass.: one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Appleton Pure Milk Co., Appleton, Wis.: one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Milk Producers Co., Battle Creek, Mich.: one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Champaign Sanitary Milk Co., Champaign, Ill.: one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Sugar Creek Creamery Co., Watseka, Ill.: one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

George Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio: one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Y. M. C. A. Central Branch, Chicago, Ill.: one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Thomas Edison, Inc., laboratory, Silver Lake, N. J.: a one-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Cape Fear Packing Co., Nexassa, N. C.: one 20-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side, including two flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, also a refrigerating system, including four double pipe counter-current brine coolers and brine tank.

Crown Cork & Seal Co., Baltimore, Md.: one 20-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side complete, also a steel brine tank.

Keystone Store Co., Sagamore, Pa.: one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side complete.

George H. Morrill Co., Norton, Mass.: one 12-ton vertical single-acting, enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and condensing side complete, also a refrigerating system, including two double pipe brine coolers.

American Red Cross Hospital Units in France: ten 4-ton vertical single-acting, enclosed type refrigerating machines, belt-driven, and high-pressure sides complete.

Milstead Mills, Conyers, Ga.: one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Louis Galliker, Johnstown, Pa.: one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Hotel Brunswick, Boston, Mass.: one 12-ton vertical single-acting, enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and condensing side complete, also a small freezing system and refrigerating system, including two double pipe counter-current brine coolers.

L. A. Corning Ice Cream Co., Elmira, N. Y.: one 20-ton and one 15-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machines, and condensing side complete.

Elk Dairy Products Co., St. Marys, Pa.: one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

George Costas, confectioner, New Bethlehem, Pa.: one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Erie Club, Erie, Pa.: one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Wilmington Abattoir & Cold Storage Co., Wilmington, Del.: one 24-in. x 7 ft. ammonia drier-cooler purifier, two atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 ft. long and 24 pipes high, and two double counter-current brine coolers, each 14 ft. long and 8 pipes high.

Animal Oil Co., Philadelphia, Pa.: one flooded atmospheric ammonia condenser, 20 ft. long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-in. pipe.

Burdan Bros., ice cream, Lebanon, Pa.: for whom we recently installed a 6-ton flooded freezing system, three flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 ft. long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-in. pipe.

Humble Oil & Refining Co., Iowa Park, Texas: one 4-in. x 5½-in. York belt-driven aqua ammonia pump, also 10 atmospheric gasoline condensers, each 20 ft. long, 11 pipes high, made of 2-in. pipe, and 10 similar coils 13 pipes high.

Ohio Dairy Co., Toledo, Ohio: one 16 in. x 8 ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Galesburg Railway, Light & Power Co., Galesburg, Ill.: four York flask type exhaust steam condensers, each 21 ft. long, 24 in. wide, 4 ft. 5 in. high.

Victor Brewing Co., Jeanette, Pa.: four W. & C. ammonia condensers, each 17 ft. 6 in. long, 14 pipes high, made of 1¼-in. and 2-in. wrought-iron pipe.

Merchants Ice & Cold Storage Co., San Francisco, Cal.: one 24 in. x 24 in. Corliss steam cylinder.

Portsmouth Coal & Ice Co., Portsmouth, Va.: the necessary material for changing their 35-ton freezing system to operate on the York improved raw water system, also a 40-ton vertical York shell and tube steam condenser.

Hallett Ice & Coal Co., Spartanburg, S. C.: two double pipe flooded counter-current ammonia condensers, each 18 ft. 2 in. long, 8 pipes high, made of 2-in. and 3-in. pipe.

W. E. Hoffman Co., Tyrone, Pa.: one 20-ton York flask type exhaust steam condenser, also a 6-ton flooded freezing system for their Barnesboro, Pa., plant.

W. H. Dougherty & Son Refining Co., Petrolia, Pa.: 3,580 ft. of 2-in. full weight, wrought-iron direct expansion piping

Chicago Section

"We're here because we're here"—mostly.

That noise you don't hear is La Follette saying nothing.

'Twere better to be "half truthful" than to be "wholly untruthful."

How would it be to save up a few of these heatless days for next July?

As inmates of Chicago, we strenuously object to this forced intrenchment in snow.

Please do not look at us in that tone of voice Tom Connors used before he departed.

Did you ever size up an ex-purchasing agent as a selling agent? It's worth the money and a big lesson in "the equality of men."

Sometimes we feel like strikers here and similar obstructionists ought to be handled a la Hindenburg. Sometimes—at this time, anyhow.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 2, 1918, averaged 15.02 cents per pound for domestic beef.

Milwaukee, that town in Wisconsin with the tree in front of it, was once a hot bed of Socialism, but now is one of the most patriotic American cities in the United States.

Most political investigations seem to be "long" on suspicion and "short" on facts. The dope reads like a beef ham set—inside, outside and knuckle. That's plain enough, ain't it?

The Wilsonian for January publishes two "Wilson Red Cross" pictures, and in the upper one, in the front center, sits T. E. himself. "All-a-lone," as Lew Dockstader would say.

J. B. ZIEGLER & CO.

**Greases, Tallows, Oils
Stearines
Tarkage, Bones, Hoghair
Consignments Solicited
WEBSTER BLDG., CHICAGO**

"Opportunity knocks once at every man's door!" Some wise guy once said: Maybe she do, but sometimes with bare knuckles, and then sometimes with padded mitts. Gotta keep awake!

"To sell" does not necessarily mean to enter into any other argument any more than does it "to buy." The positive and negative obtains and has to be dealt with according to—your ability. There you are, go to it!

As per schedule, Feb. two. "To be or not to be" with Mr. Ground Hog. He did, so we are in for six weeks more winter. But who guarantees this dope, anyhow? And who ever considered or ever saw winter over and done with on Feb. 2, anyhow?

And now our old friend, John L., has done gone left us for keeps. May he rest in peace! Had enough scrappin' on this side. Great fighter and great democrat. When he met King Edward of England he called him "Eddie," that's proof enough of Jaw'n's democracy.

It would seem that this "poor but honest" stuff never got anyone anything anytime anywhere anyhow. It never did, nor does, or ever will. That is using up the past, present and future reckless like; but b'gosh, it goes. There is no argument to it! Who's who and why?

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO. ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

Specialists in Abattoirs, Packing Houses, Garbage Reduction Plants and Cold Storage Warehouses. Chas. Stadler, Chief Engr. For 12 years chief supervisor with Sulzberger & Sons Co. (Wilson & Co.). Room 943, Webster Building, Chicago, Ill.

H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren
HENSCHEN & McLAREN
Architects
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
**PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE
CONSTRUCTION.**

D. E. Washington, Mgr. & Chief Engr.

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.

—ENGINEERS—
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGES

Manhattan Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

Wm. H. Knehan, Associate Engr.

Cable Address Pacarco

At this age and stage of the game we nearly know what kind of a hand you hold, no matter what the camouflage. Hold 'em up to your belly—that's your prerogative—but play 'em fair up and above board. Remember Saint Peter pulls that veil aside and shows you in your true nakedness.

It kinder takes all the gilt off your faith in your doctor when you know he sends for another doctor when he's ill. And another thing: doctors seem to die, irrespective of age, and for the same reason everyone else does. Now, a lawyer does not consult another lawyer—except his opponent in the case, to see just how high they can boost the pot, and how to rake it in!

Packers and their men, from executive heads on down the line, are rapidly being called into the government service in important posts. One of the latest announcements is the appointment of Vice-president Charles H. Swift, of Swift & Company, as a major in the Ordnance Reserve Corps. Mr. Swift has already accepted the commission, and is in Washington attending to his duties in connection with the speeding up of war preparations.

Edward S. La Bart, for many years advertising manager of Morris & Company, resigned this week to accept an offer in another line. Mr. La Bart has been one of the well-known figures in connection with meat packing pub-

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG
GARDNER & LINDBERG
ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,
Investigations.
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING CO.
Expert Assistance
CHEMISTS BACTERIOLOGISTS
Chemical control of Packing Plants. Yearly
contracts solicited.
431 SO. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

INSULATION MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN SATISFACTORY RESULTS

"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!"

THAS A FACK!—BRACK an MACK

OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU

WRITE US! **THE UNION INSULATING CO., Great Northern Building, CHICAGO**

ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

**"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"
NH₃**

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

All parties desiring to use our Supreme Brand Anhydrous Ammonia for the purpose of food preservation and ice making should write us at once asking that their names be placed on the 1918 list.

MORRIS & COMPANY

Chicago, Union Stock Yards

WORTHEN, TROTT & SULLIVAN 200 Produce Exchange,
New York, N. Y.
successors to M. FRANKFORT, established 1884
BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
OLEO OIL—OLEO STOCK—NEUTRAL LARD—COTTON OIL—OLEO STEARINE
COCONUT OIL
United States Food Administration License Number G-92891

R. W. BARNES
Broker in
PROVISIONS AND LARD
49 Board of Trade, Chicago

Established 1877
W. G. PRESS & CO.
175 W. Jackson Bl'vd, Chicago
PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

**CHICAGO PACKING
COMPANY**

Beef and Pork Packers
Boneless Beef Cuts.
Sausage Materials.
Commission Slaughterers
U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
Correspondence Solicited
**UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO**

licity, and has been chairman of the press committee of meat packers' conventions from time immemorial. His popular personality made him indispensable in this position. He is succeeded with Morris & Company by Mr. A. L. Erickson, for ten years advertising agent of the Rock Island Railroad System.

"Clinker Joe," an old-time Clark street habitue, hopped blithely off the train at the Polk street depot after spending nearly a year on a farm, and he looked the part. A Jack-roller spotted "Clinker" and accosted him. Clinker pulled him aside and said: "Say, Bo! Lissen ter dis bird twitter, will youse:

"Do youse tink dat I'm a country Jake?

Do youse tink me tire's flat?

Do youse tink I'd buy de Sherman House,

Er anyting like dat?

Do youse tink dat I'm not hep?

I've bin in dis burg before;

Wud youse kinely tell a Clark street swell

Wot youse reely takes 'im for?"

HYDRAULIC PRESS PLANT DOUBLES.

The extensive new buildings of the Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company at Mount Gilead, Ohio, are now occupied, and the plant is again in operation to its full capacity. The new equipment represents the most advanced types of metal working machinery available, and is especially adapted for the building of hydraulic presses, pumps and valves. The demand for hydraulic power machinery has been steadily expanding, both at home and abroad, and the doubled production of this company's plant is already being taxed to meet the needs of both the United States Government and the private concerns who require hydraulic presses for various operations in the efficient handling of their work.

WIDER DELIVERY BY MOTOR TRUCK.

"The increasing demand for goods or supplies has necessitated manufacturers and retailers delivering to a wider territory than

John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.

**Packers and Commission
Slaughterers**

Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat
Packers' Association.

ever before," says C. T. Silver, metropolitan distributor of the Kissel Motor Car Co. "This would have been utterly impossible before the motor truck was perfected. While at that time their trade area was confined within the limits of horse speed and endurance, today, through the unlimited power and dependability of the motor truck, their territory is restricted only to the number of hours in a day."

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 28.....	5,754	506	23,403	13,032
Tuesday, Jan. 29.....	7,248	526	13,498	12,965
Wednesday, Jan. 30.....	6,842	713	10,224	6,903
Thursday, Jan. 31.....	11,324	1,839	29,562	16,700
Friday, Feb. 1.....	14,466	1,400	31,048	11,874
Saturday, Feb. 2.....	5,352	523	18,943	2,129
Total last week.....	51,186	5,507	126,678	63,303
Prev. week.....	84,616	13,699	270,557	83,690
Year ago.....	62,256	12,046	213,067	54,017
Two years ago.....	37,392	6,337	234,110	66,496

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 28.....	3,297	719	2,105	....
Tuesday, Jan. 29.....	2,802	373	5,150	3,905
Wednesday, Jan. 30.....	2,000	102	3,369	407
Thursday, Jan. 31.....	1,602	153	1,688	1,824
Friday, Feb. 1.....	2,165	213	6,846	1,459
Saturday, Feb. 2.....	879	56	2,802	2,247
Total last week.....	12,942	1,616	21,960	9,842
Previous week.....	17,333	801	14,639	18,173
Year ago.....	16,329	979	64,232	7,244
Two years ago.....	7,752	265	60,987	12,367

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

	1918.	1917.
Cattle.....	296,358	318,267
Hogs.....	819,994	1,188,077
Sheep.....	315,338	325,372

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Feb. 2, 1918.....	652,000
Previous week.....	567,000
Cor. week, 1917.....	643,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	773,000
Total year to date.....	3,214,000
Same period, 1917.....	3,770,000
Same period, 1916.....	4,620,000

Combined receipts at seven points for 1917 to Feb. 2, 1918, and the same period a year ago:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week.....	190,000	477,000	188,000
Previous week.....	225,000	686,000	215,000
1917.....	184,000	548,000	184,000
1916.....	122,000	644,000	199,000
1915.....	136,000	583,000	231,000

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1918.....	953,000	2,526,000	879,000
1917.....	930,000	3,171,000	1,016,000
1916.....	784,000	3,780,000	1,070,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Armour & Co.....	26,200
Anglo-American.....	5,500
Swift & Company.....	14,400
Hammond Co.....	6,400
Morris & Co.....	12,800
Wilson & Co.....	12,600
Boyd & Lunham.....	7,600
Western Packing Co.....	13,000
Roberts & Oake.....	6,000
Miller & Hart.....	3,500
Independent P. Co.....	3,100
Brennan P. Co.....	4,600
Others.....	12,500
Totals.....	130,200
Previous week.....	255,500
Year ago.....	151,000

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$12.35	\$16.20	\$12.75	\$17.25
Previous week.....	12.15	16.25	12.25	17.00
Cor. week, 1917.....	10.40	17.10	10.85	14.15
Cor. week, 1916.....	8.25	7.90	7.60	10.60
Cor. week, 1915.....	7.80	7.00	6.15	8.95
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.30	8.55	5.35	7.45
Cor. week, 1913.....	7.90	7.80	5.45	8.40
Cor. week, 1912.....	6.60	6.24	4.10	6.15
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.20	7.59	4.15	6.15

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$14.00@14.30
Yearlings, good to choice.....	9.00@13.25
Stockers and feeders.....	8.00@10.50
Good to choice cows.....	8.00@10.00
Good to choice heifers.....	8.00@10.00
Fair to good cows.....	7.00@ 8.00
Canners.....	6.25@ 6.75
Cutters.....	6.75@ 7.50
Bologna bulls.....	7.00@ 9.25

Butcher bulls.....	8.75@11.00
Heavy calves.....	9.50@12.00
Veal calves.....	13.00@15.50

HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$16.35@16.70
Fair to fancy light.....	16.00@16.15
Med. wt. butchers, 200-240 lbs.....	16.50@16.80
Heavy wt. butchers, 240-400 lbs.....	16.00@16.85
Choice heavy packing.....	16.15@16.60
Rough heavy packing.....	15.85@16.25
Pigs, fair to good.....	12.75@14.00
Stags (subject to 70 lbs. dockage).....	16.00@16.90

SHEEP.

Good to choice wethers.....	\$11.00@13.50
Good to choice ewes.....	10.00@13.00
Yearlings.....	13.00@15.50
Western lambs, good to choice.....	16.50@17.75
Native lambs, good to choice.....	16.00@17.50
Goats.....	6.00@ 8.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1918.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$25.55	\$25.77	\$25.52	\$25.77
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	24.60	24.80	24.60	24.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	47.25	47.25	47.00	47.15

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	47.25	47.45	47.10	47.10
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
February.....	25.85	25.85	25.55	25.85
May.....	25.80	25.82	25.60	25.62
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	24.85	24.85	24.72	24.80

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	47.12	47.20	47.10	47.10
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	25.87	25.92	25.80	25.82
July.....	26.00	26.00	26.00	....
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	24.85	24.90	24.77	24.80

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	46.90	46.95	46.70	46.72
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	25.75	25.77	25.50	25.50
July.....	25.85	25.85	25.60	25.60
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	24.70	24.75	24.52	24.55

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	46.65	46.77	46.65	46.77
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	25.47	25.62	25.42	25.60
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	24.55	24.67	24.55	24.65

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	46.75	46.77	46.67	46.77
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	25.55	25.55	25.42	25.52
July.....	25.57	25.57	25.37	25.57
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	24.57	24.65	24.52	24.65

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	30	@35
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	35	@40
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	40	@50
Native Pot Roasts.....	25	@30
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	18	@22
Beef Stew.....	16	@18
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	22	@24
Corned Rumps, Native.....	18	@20
Corned Ribs.....	18	@18
Corned Flanks.....	18	@15
Round Steaks.....	18	@25
Round Roasts.....	20	@22
Shoulder Steaks.....	24	@25
Shoulder Roasts.....	20	@24
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	18	@18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	30	@35
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	25	@30
Legs, fancy.....	30	@35
Stew.....	20	@25
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	30	@35
Chops, French, each.....	18	@15

Mutton.

Legs.....	22	@25
Stew.....	18	@18
Shoulders.....	22	@22
Hind Quarters.....	22	@25
Fore Quarters.....	16	@18
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30	@35
Shoulder Chops.....	22	@25

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	28	@30
Pork Chops.....	33	@35
Pork Shoulders.....	22	@25
Pork Tenders.....	22	@40
Pork Butts.....	22	@25
Spare Ribs.....	24	@24
Hocks.....	30	@30
Pigs' Heads.....	18	@18
Leaf Lard.....	30	@30

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	22	@25
Fore Quarters.....	18	@20
Legs.....	26	@28
Breasts.....	20	@25
Shoulders.....	20	@25
Cutlets.....	40	@40
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30	@35

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	@18
Tallow.....	@ 7
Bones, per cwt.....	@ 14
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	@35
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacons).....	@75
Kips.....	@58
Heavy calves.....	9.50@13.00
Veal calves.....	14.50@15.50

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Tallow, Grease, Stearine
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils
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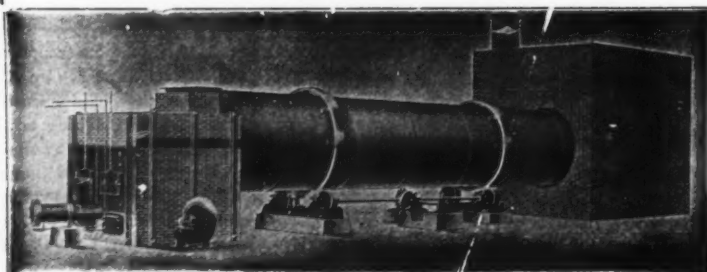
POELS & BREWSTER

32 Broadway New York

Import Agents
Hides, Skins, Pickled Pelts,
Wool, Tallow and Casings

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical—Efficient
—Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
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68 William St. New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers	18 @20
Good native steers	17 @18
Native steers, medium	15 @17
Halfers, good	14 @16
Cows	13 @14
Hind quarters, choice	24 @24
Fore quarters, choice	16 @16
Beef Cuts.	
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	40 @40
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	38 @38
Steer Loin, No. 1	32 @32
Steer Loin, No. 2	24 @24
Steer Short Loin, No. 1	43 @43
Steer Short Loin, No. 2	33 @33
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	29 @29
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2	14 @14
Cow Short Loin	17 @17
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	13 @13
Cow Loin	19 @19
Steer Butts, No. 3	24 @24
Strip Loin, No. 3	20 @20
Steer Ribs, No. 1	19 @19
Steer Ribs, No. 2	18 @18
Cow Ribs, No. 1	14 @14
Cow Ribs, No. 2	13 @13
Rolls	17 @17
Steer Round, No. 1	16 @16
Steer Round, No. 2	14 @14
Cow Round	13 @13
Flank Steak	20 @20
Rump Butts	17 @17
Steer Chucks, No. 1	15 @15
Steer Chucks, No. 2	10 @10
Cow Chucks	14 @14
Round Chucks	14 @14
Steer Plates	14 @14
Medium Plates	14 @14
Briskets, No. 1	18 @18
Briskets, No. 2	14 @14
Shoulder Clods	14 @14
Steer Navel Ends	14 @14
Cow Navel Ends	11 @11
Fore Shanks	7 @7
Hind Shanks	7 @7
Hanging Tenderloins	14 @14
Trimming	14 @14
Beef Product.	
Brains, per lb.	10 @10
Hearts	10 @10
Tongues	21 @21
Sweetbreads	27 @27
Ox Tail, per lb.	11 @11
French tripe, plain	7 @7
French tripe, H. O.	8 @8
Livers	18 @18
Kidneys, per lb.	9 @9
Veal.	
Heavy Carcass, Veal	14 @14
Light Carcass	18 @18
Good Carcass	20 @20
Good Saddle	23 @23
Medium Racks	12 @12
Good Racks	18 @18
Veal Product.	
Brains, each	10 @10
Sweetbreads	35 @35
Calf Livers	25 @25
Lamb.	
Good Cull Lambs	23 @23
Round Dressed Lambs	25 @25
Saddles, Cull	26 @26
R. D. Lamb Fores	22 @22
Cull Lamb Fores	20 @20
R. D. Lamb Saddles	28 @28
Lamb Fries, per lb.	18 @18
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25 @25
Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	20 @20
Good Sheep	22 @22
Medium Saddles	24 @24
Good Saddles	23 @23
Good Fores	20 @20
Medium Racks	18 @18
Mutton Legs	24 @24
Mutton Loin	22 @22
Mutton Stew	14 @14
Sheep Tongues, each	4 @4
Sheep Heads, each	12 @12
Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	24 @24
Pork Loin	24 @24
Leaf Lard	26 @26
Tenderloins	34 @34
Spare Ribs	18 @18
Butts	23 @23
Hocks	18 @18
Trimming	18 @18
Extra Lean Trimmings	23 @23
Tails	17 @17
Snouts	14 @14
Pigs' Feet	7 @7
Pigs' Heads	14 @14
Blade Bones	9 @9
Blade Meat	18 @18
Cheek Meat	17 @17
Hog Livers	10 @10
Neck Bones	7 @7
Skinned Shoulders	11 @11
Pork Hearts	12 @12
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	12 @12
Pork Tongues	22 @22
Slip Bones	11 @11
Tail Bones	11 @11
Brains	11 @11
Backfat	27 @27
Hams	26 @26
Calves	21 @21
Bellies	32 @32

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	16 @16
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	16 @16
Choice Bologna	17 @17
Frankfurters	22 @22
Liver, with beef and pork	18 @18
Tongue and blood	22 @22
Mixed Sausage	18 @18
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	24 @24
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	24 @24
Special Compressed Sausage	20 @20
Berliner Sausage	21 @21
Oxford Lean Butts	35 @35
Polish Sausage	19 @19
Garlic Sausage	19 @19
Country Smoked Sausage	20 @20
Country Sausage, fresh	24 @24
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	21 @21
Pork Sausage, short link	21 @21
Boneless lean butts in casings	43 @43
Luncheon Roll	20 @20
Delicatessen Loaf	19 @19
Jellied Roll	20 @20

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new)	38 @38
German Salami	34 @34
Italian Salami (new goods)	38 @38
Holsteiner	27 @27
Metwurst	29 @29
Farmer	29 @29
Cervelat, new	31 @31

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	2.30 @2.30
Bologna, 1/4 @ 1/4	3.10 @3.10
Pork, link, kits	2.06 @2.06
Pork, links, 1/4 @ 1/4	3.70 @3.70
Polish sausage, kits	2.00 @2.00
Polish sausage, 1/4 @ 1/4	3.75 @3.75
Frankfurters, kits	2.00 @2.00
Blood sausage, kits	2.30 @2.30
Blood sausage, 1/4 @ 1/4	3.10 @3.10
Liver sausage, kits	2.30 @2.30
Liver sausage, 1/4 @ 1/4	3.10 @3.10
Head cheese, kits	2.30 @2.30
Head cheese, 1/4 @ 1/4	3.10 @3.10

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 337-lb. barrels	16.00 @16.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	13.30 @13.30
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	16.00 @16.00
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	— @—
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	— @—
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	69.50 @69.50

CANNED MEATS.

	Per doz.
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1	2.15 @2.15
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 2	2.10 @2.10
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 3	2.00 @2.00
Corned beef hash, No. 1	1.60 @1.60
Corned beef hash, No. 2	1.60 @1.60
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1	1.00 @1.00
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 2	1.00 @1.00
Vienna Sausage, No. 1	1.15 @1.15
Vienna Sausage, No. 2	1.15 @1.15

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	22.50 @22.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	4.50 @4.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	8.50 @8.50
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	16.25 @16.25

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	35.00 @35.00
Plate Beef	34.00 @34.00
Prime Mess Beef	32.00 @32.00
Mess Beef	30.00 @30.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to box)	— @—
Rump Butts	34.00 @34.00
Mess Pork	49.00 @49.00
Clear Fat Backs	57.50 @57.50
Family Back Pork	49.00 @49.00
Bean Pork	46.50 @46.50

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	29 @29
Pure lard	28 @28
Lard, substitute, tes.	23 @23
Lard compounds	23 @23
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	22 @22
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	28 @28
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces	— @—

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.	27 @27
cago	27 @27
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	28 @28
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 3 lbs.	29 @29
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	22 @22
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.	28 @28

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/2 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	29 @29
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	28 @28
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	28 @28
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	27 @27
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	27 @27
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	27 @27
Extra Short Clears	27 @27
Extra Short Ribs	27 @27
D. S. Short Clears, 20 @ 25 avg.	30 @30
Butts	22 @22
Bacon meat, 11 c. more.	— @—

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	30 @30
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	29 @29
Skinned Hams	31 @31
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	26 @26
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	26 @26
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	27 @27
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	43 @43
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	35 @35
Wide, 5 @ 6 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	36 @36

Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	35 @35
Dried Beef Sets	31 @31
Dried Beef Insides	33 @33
Dried Beef Knuckles	31 @31
Dried Beef Outsides	29 @29
Regular Boiled Hams	41 @41
Skinned Boiled Hams	43 @43
Boiled Calas	35 @35
Cooked Loin Rolls	39 @39
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	38 @38

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	14 @14
Beef exports, rounds	20 @20
Beef middles, per set	32 @32
Beef bungs, per piece	14 @14
Beef weasands	8 @8
Beef bladders, medium	60 @60
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	60 @60
Hog casings, free of salt, regular	96 @96
Hog casings, f. o. b. extra narrow	96 @96
Hog middles, per set	25 @25
Hog bungs, export	21 @21
Hog bungs, large	12 @12
Hog bungs, medium	9 @9
Hog bungs, narrow	8 @8
Hog stomachs, per piece	10 @10
Imported wide sheep casings	— @—
Imported medium wide sheep casings	— @—
Imported medium sheep casings	— @—

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	6.45 @6.45
Hoof meal, per unit	6.20 @6.20
Concentrated tankage, ground	6.10 @6.10
Ground tankage, 11%	6.45 @6.45
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	6.30 @6.30
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	6.00 @6.00
Ground tankage, 6% and 30%	42.00 @42.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	33.00 @33.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	25.00 @25.00

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton	195.00 @195.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	60.00 @60.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	60.00 @60.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	75.00 @75.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	60.00 @60.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs., av. per ton	60.00 @60.00
Round shin bones, 30-32 lbs., av. per ton	75.00 @75.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av. per ton	150.00 @150.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	35.00 @35.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	25.92 @25.92
Prime steam, loose	25.42 @25.42
Leaf	24.50 @24.50
Compound	22.50 @22.50
Neutral lard	27.25 @27.25

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	18 @18
Tallow	18 @18
Grease, yellow	15 @15
Grease, A white	17 @17

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	22 @22
Oleo oil, No. 2	21 @21
Oleo stock	19 @19
Linseed, per gal.	1.20 @1.20
Corn oil, loose	17 @17
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast	16 @16

TALLOW.

Edible	17 @17
Prime Country	— @—
Packers' Prime	17 @17
Packers' No. 1	16 @16
Packers' No. 2	15 @15

GREASES.

White, choice	17 @17
White, "A"	17 @17
White, "B"	16 @16
Bone, naphtha extracted	— @—
Crackling	17 @17
House	15 @15
Yellow	15 @15
Brown	12 @12
Glycerine, C. P.	67 @67
Glycerine, dynamite	64 @64
Glycerine, crude soap	44 @44
Glycerine, candle	51 @51

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago	1.43 @1.43
P. S. Y., soap grade, f. o. b. Texas	1.91 @1.91
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65 f. a.	nom 84
Soap stock, loose, reg., 5% f. a. Tex.	47 @47

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.60 @1.60
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.70 @1.70
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.80 @1.80
Red oak lard tierces	2.55 @2.55
White oak lard tierces	2.70 @2.70
White oak ham tierces	4.00 @4.00

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated	31 @31
Refined saltpetre, crystals	37 @37
Refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y.	64 @64
Refined nitrate of soda, crystals	63 @63
Sugar—	
White, clarified	7 @7
Yellow, clarified	7 @7
Plantation, granulated	7 @7

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	3.40 @3.40
Ashton, car lots, per sack	3.25 @3.25
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	— @—
English packing, Cheesire, car lots, per sack	— @—
English packing, pure dried, vacuum, per sack	— @—
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	— @—
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	8.70 @8.70
Michigan, medium car lots, per ton	9.70 @9.70

*Stocks exhausted.

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

One Slip-up by a Retailer That Destroyed His Business

Written for The National Provisioner by Elton J. Buckley.

A retail merchant whom I know is in a bad fix today because he acted as his own lawyer in a matter which seemed so simple that he thought he could attend to it himself. It is a typical case of what may happen to a layman who does his own law business, for it illustrates the fact that the holes in business transactions through which business men lose money are apt to be so deeply hidden to the lay mind that they don't appear to be in the transaction at all.

About five years ago this merchant got a chance to rent a store in a certain neighborhood, which he got a quiet tip was shortly to become greatly improved because of a change in the trolley lines. He took over the store under a five-year lease. He did not deal with the owner direct, but through an agent who had charge of the owner's property. The owner is the estate of a wealthy deceased woman and has not yet been divided.

The retailer realized that if his information about the new trolley service proved correct, his location would soon become most valuable. He therefore protected himself, as he thought, by having the agent insert in the lease an option to buy the property at any time within five years for so much money. The price agreed upon was a fair price if no trolley service came, but a low price if it did come.

The lessee moved in and began to establish his business. He worked along with it for about nine months, and got it fairly on its feet. Then the new trolley service came along, bringing several times as many people to the neighborhood, and business immediately took on the appearance of a boom. Within a month the store was doing 25 per cent. more business, and in a year it had doubled. Naturally real estate values went up accordingly.

Where He Slipped Up.

The merchant decided to buy his property, but thought there was no hurry to exercise his option, because it was good any time within five years. So he waited until his lease was about to expire and then gave notice to the agent that he proposed to exercise his option to buy. Accompanying the notice was a check for the first payment agreed upon.

At this time this was an exceedingly valuable location, business was splendid and constantly increasing.

The agent did not reply for a few days, and then he returned the check with a note stating that the owner refused to recognize the option on the ground that he, the agent, had had no authority to make it. A lawyer would at once recognize the importance of this point, but a layman might not, and the lessee, thinking it a mere bluff, did not worry over it. He called on the agent and soon became convinced that he would have to fight for his option.

He then consulted a lawyer and was told that the case rested on a question of fact, viz.: Had the owners of the property at the time the lease was signed given the agent the authority to sell the real estate, make a contract to sell it, or grant an option on it? If they had, the option was good, if not, it was bad.

Let me emphasize here the great importance of the situation to this merchant. The value of the real estate was 33 1-3 per cent. more by reason of the trolley improvement than the price named in his option. But worse than this, the owners refused to sell it at all, believing that in a year or two it would be worth more.

The neighborhood had become such a good one for business that there was not a store in it for rent anywhere, except one small place that wouldn't have been one-tenth large enough. Also, a large part of his business was transient, and the agent had followed the return of the check with notice to vacate at the end of the term. Not pay more rent, which might have been arranged, but get out.

A rather terrifying combination of circumstances to a man who believed that all he needed to do was to pay the very low price and take the property over.

Suit was brought to enforce the option and the case was hurried to a trial. Both the agent and all the owners swore that the former had no authority to give any option on the real estate, his power being confined to leasing only. Of course, the tenant had no evidence against this, and the judge told the jury that if they believed the testimony of the witnesses who said the agent had no power to give an option, they should find a verdict that the option was of no validity. And that is what they did, for there was no alternative.

Lost Results of His Five Years' Labor.

I don't know what became of the merchant. His lawyer told him there was absolutely no use in appealing, and he was compelled to move out of the neighborhood, the work of five years—highly profitable work, too—wholly wasted. Hard luck, you say, so it was, in a sense, though more accurately it

was the result of his own negligence. It is fundamental that an agent in charge of real estate cannot give a binding option to sell it unless he has express authority to do so, and usually that authority must be in writing and under seal. This is from a leading case on the subject:

Authority to an agent to manage, control and lease property does not authorize an attorney in fact or an agent to sell and transfer the property.

Authority to sell land does not imply authority to rent it and authority to rent it does not imply authority to sell it.

Authority to superintend real estate and lease it for more than one year does not include authority to lease real estate with the privilege of purchasing any part of it during the continuance of the lease.

In other words, before an agent can bind the owner of real estate in giving an option to a tenant to purchase, the owner must have explicitly empowered the agent, in writing, to do that very thing. The merchant in the case I have reported should have satisfied himself that the agent had this power before he took his option. And he should not have taken the agent's word that he had the power, either. You ask how a merchant could have been expected to know this? He could not; which is the reason he should have consulted somebody who did.—(Copyright, January, 1918, by Elton J. Buckley.)

CAN'T SELL MEAT ON TUESDAY.

"Meatless Day" is a stern reality in Texas since the State Food Administrator issued orders forbidding the sale of meats by butchers and meat dealers on Tuesday. And what's more, he warned consumers not to buy an extra supply on Monday to make up for the Tuesday fast, either!

Following the voluntary action of the butchers and meat dealers in the city of San Antonio, the Federal Food Administrator for the district of Texas has issued instructions to all butchers and meat dealers to sell no meat on Tuesdays during the continuance of the war. This order comes as a result of a petition in which about 215 out of the 235 butchers and meat dealers of San Antonio petitioned the Food Administrator to close the meat shops and butcher shops on "meatless days."

This regulation applies also to the delicatessen stores, insofar as the sale of meat is concerned. By meat is meant pork, beef or mutton and their products. Meat markets and delicatessens may sell fish, poultry and oysters on Tuesday, however.

The patriotic action of the butchers, it is believed by the Food Administration, will result in strict observance of meatless day and bring about a big saving in meat consumption.

In this connection, the consumer is warned against buying more than the usual quantity of meat on Mondays with the idea of violating the food violation by eating meat on

Buying an Ice Box

Does your shop refrigerator suit you? Does it keep your meats well and how much does it cost for ice or refrigeration?

A refrigerating expert will tell you the important points to remember when buying an ice-box in an article to appear very soon on this page. Watch for it.

Tuesdays. Such practices will be checked up and offenders will be reported to the proper officials.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Elmer B. Cutler sold out his meat business in Poynette, Wisc., to Hadden & Rose.

Branesky Bros. opened a meat market in Max, No. Dak.

Leeds meat market in Leeds, N. D., has been destroyed by fire.

Ray Corbett will engage in the meat business at Lemmoh, So. Dak.

The Noble Meat Market at Shelbyville, Ill., has been purchased by F. F. Foote.

F. L. Robinson bought the meat market in Rolfe, Iowa, formerly conducted by H. L. Marple.

A meat market has been opened in Judsonia, Ark., by Ira Davis.

James W. Erickson, butcher of 27 Baldwin street, North Easton, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$4,501 and assets, \$472.

A meat department will be added to George A. Sylvester's market in Brockton, Mass.

Roderick A. Newell, treasurer of the Newell-Neilson Produce & Trading Company, dealers in groceries and provisions at 592 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy on behalf of the company. Liabilities, \$1,282; assets, \$950.

J. A. Grimm bought a meat market in Hills, Iowa.

S. F. Little bought a meat market in Rippey, La.

A meat market has been opened in Hinckley, Minn., by N. A. Stenmark.

H. J. Martin opened a meat market in Roseau, Minn.

It is reported that a meat market will be established in Oshkosh, Wis., by M. Smith.

Charles Van Tassel sold his meat market in Woodstock, Minn., to Hans Hasch.

K. Suekle has purchased the meat market in Dogden, No. Dak., formerly conducted by A. E. Huber.

R. A. Poehls has taken over E. Anhorn's meat market in Glen Ullin, No. Dak.

Fred L. Shaw has purchased the meat market at the corner of Pleasant and Porter streets, Portsmouth, N. H., formerly owned by the late Herman A. Clark.

The Hamilton-Bissel Grocery & Meat Company, Akron, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by James Hamilton and others.

Fire destroyed the building at 548 Walnut street, Kansas City, Mo., occupied by the W. B. Schneider Meat Company.

Ernest Henderson of Weldon has bought the meat and grocery market in Newport, Ark., formerly conducted by Davis Bros.

R. Q. Whittle will open a meat and grocery market in Rebecca, Ga.

Peter Haisky, Jr., and John Enrico have taken over the meat business at 104 Central avenue, Chisholm, Minn., formerly conducted by Peter Haisky, Sr.

A meat department has been opened in the market at 1927 Fourth avenue, Birmingham, Ala., conducted by Ethridge & Weaver.

P. E. Kirkham, who has been in the grocery business in Vernon, Mich., for a number of years, has sold out and will move to Hammond, Ind. where he expects to establish a meat and grocery market.

It is reported that Claude Ozier will open a meat market at the corner of Collinsville and St. Louis avenue, East St. Louis, Ill., about March 1.

Leopold Freund, a butcher, died at his home in Jefferson, Iowa, after a brief illness.

The National Market Company, 870 Main street, Bridgeport, Conn., have opened a fish department.

William Fick is now the proprietor of the meat market in Blair, Neb., formerly conducted by Joseph Bolin.

James H. Harroll, a butcher of Hamilton, Ohio, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$1,269.51 and assets of \$945.

J. W. Ely sold his interest in the Lewis & Ely Meat Market, Oregon, Ill., to Charles L. Speed, Jr. The new firm name will be Lewis & Speed.

George G. Nesper, a butcher of 564 North Division street, Buffalo, N. Y., killed himself by hanging.

Ira Davis has opened a new meat market in Judsonia, Ark.

Joseph D., Frank M., John G. and Peter J. Gundlach have opened a meat market on Monroe street, near Central avenue, Sandusky, Ohio.

P. Henry Peters, proprietor of the DeWitt meat market in Davenport, Iowa, died at his home after a lingering illness of asthma and dropsy. Mr. Peters was born in Schleswig, Germany, Aug. 30, 1853, and is survived by his widow and one son.

The Gaddis Meat Market has discontinued business at Exeter, Neb.

R. J. Hamilton has engaged in the meat business in Ness City, Kans., the stand formerly occupied by the New Meat Market.

C. Nisson has purchased the Malcolm Meat Market, Malcolm, Neb.

Save Your Quarters Help Win the War

With each quarter saved buy a Thrift Stamp.

Sixteen Thrift Stamps (worth \$4.00), plus 13 cents, now buys a War Savings Stamp.

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Your savings will help win the war. \$4.13 now brings you \$5.00 in 1923.

Buy Your Stamps Now at any Post Office, Bank, Trust Company, Authorized Store or Business House

A. L. Johnson has engaged in the meat business in Prescott, Kans.

Keberlein Bros. have engaged in the meat business at 114 West Iron avenue, Salina, Kans.

R. B. Garrot has purchased the interest of his partner in the Gate City Meat Shop, Miami, Okla.

J. T. Cole has purchased the interest of C. E. Kinney in the City Meat Market, Meeker, Okla., and is now sole owner.

E. R. Barnett has disposed of his meat market in St. John, Kans., to F. F. Smith. Scott Hudson & Son have purchased the meat market of Clyde Hepner, at 208 East Eighth street, Coffeyville, Kans.

Ray Ballew is opening a meat market on East Main street, Geary, Okla.

D. M. Cecil and Chas. Raymer have engaged in the meat business at Texhoma, Okla.

Champ McNett, Jr., has purchased the Jay Jarvis meat market at Hardtner, Kans.

J. J. Gilmore has engaged in the meat and grocery business in Coats, Kans.

W. W. Roberts will open a meat market in the Ogden building, Lebo, Kans.

The Farmers' Meat Company has purchased the Palace Market in Ritzville, Wash., from E. H. Stanton and will continue in that location, with Wm. Thom as manager.

Frank Thomas and Ernest Gibbons have purchased the Cold Storage Meat Market, Starbuck, Wash., from W. J. Rummens.

The meat market of C. A. Yernberg in International Falls, Minn., has been destroyed by fire.

The Farmers' Union Company has purchased the meat market at Waverly, Neb.

Fire destroyed the meat market in Fairbury, Neb., conducted by A. L. Brack.

Fred Spartz opened a meat market in Dundas, Minn.

Joseph P. Forster has opened a meat market in New Ulm, Minn.

It is reported that a meat business will be opened in Kent, Minn., by L. Jacobs.

Charles H. Weiskopf bought a meat market in Neillsville, Wis., and has sold his interest in the Star Meat Market in Plymouth, Wis., to Elmer J. Larson.

Sebastian Bros. bought the meat business in Napoleon, No. Dak., formerly conducted by Claude Cornie.

C. P. Christopherson opened a butcher business in Benson, Minn.

D. J. Vosburg & Son have sold their meat business in Gilman, Iowa, to Albert Jenkins.

B. F. Donnot will open a meat market in Oskabena, Minn.

I. Severson will establish a meat business in Milford, Iowa.

J. H. Eickholdt purchased J. H. Emerson's meat market in Ceylon, Minn.

Herbert Hobson has rented his meat market in Pecatonica, Ill., to Eben Larson.

A meat market will be opened in Little Cedar, Iowa, by Amos DeBuhr.

The property of T. B. Wolland in Peoria, Ill., will be completely remodeled for an up-to-date meat market, which will be conducted by M. E. Zerwekh.

Wm. Coxshall & Son have moved their meat market into their new quarters on South Center street, Beaver Dam, Wis.

The New York Cash Market in Hinsdale, N. H., has been purchased by Frank O. Day and C. E. Beals.

S. J. Williamson and Hugo Dobberstein, of Owatonna, Minn., have taken possession of Norman Hermanson's meat market in Madison Lake, Minn.

Buchler Bros. will open a meat market on Monroe avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich., in half of the store formerly occupied by the C. E. Norton Co.

R. Summerhalt has moved into his meat butcher shop on Second street, Durand, Wis.

Oscar Meyer and Albert Schultz will open a fish market in the Dengel Building, located near the corner of College avenue and Spencer street, Appleton, Wis.

A license for the sale of horse meat has been issued to Scherr & Barks, of Milwaukee, Wis.

New York Section

President Louis F. Swift, of Swift & Company, came to New York this week for a day's business visit.

R. C. McManus, of Chicago, general attorney for Swift & Company, was a New York visitor during the week.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending February 2, 1918, averaged as follows: domestic beef, 16.63 cents per pound.

Among the Chicago visitors to New York this week were President T. E. Wilson, of Wilson & Company, and Vice-president G. W. Cowan, of the same company.

The Washington Meat Company, Inc., has been formed with a capital stock of \$25,000, to do business in Manhattan. The incorporators are Alphonse Andre, Hyman Gershon and Solomon L. Monis.

The wool house of Wilson & Company at the foot of East Forty-fifth street was gutted by fire on Wednesday evening. This was one of the old buildings of the S. & S. group and it is understood that it will be immediately replaced.

Superintendent Frank W. Lyman, of Armour & Company's New York territory, is chairman of the packers and provision division of the War Savings Committee of New York City. He is directing an active campaign for the war savings stamps in this territory.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending February 2, 1918, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 238½ lbs.; Brooklyn, 48 lbs.; Bronx, 50 lbs.; Queens, 27½ lbs.; total, 364 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 3,168 lbs.; Brooklyn, 180 lbs.; Queens, 13 lbs.; total, 3,361 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 6½ lbs.; Brooklyn, 130 lbs.; total, 136½ lbs.

An agreement was reached this week in New York between officials of the Federal Food and Fuel Administrations and representative ice concerns for the cutting of about 1,000,000 tons of ice more than usual on the Hudson this winter, to make up for a possible shortage of artificial ice during the year caused by the war demand for ammonia. Ice dealers have a normal supply already cut, but hesitated to cut more without assurances from the authorities that it would be needed and that their efforts would be rewarded.

An important event in West Washington Market this week is the opening of the new plant of Simon Frank & Co. at No. 452 West Fourteenth street, where they will do a wholesale and jobbing business in beef, mutton, lamb, veal and pork. Simon Frank, the head of the company, has had many years' experience in the meat business at the head of the

Southern Beef Company, who are conducting a chain of large stores throughout the city. Jacob Simon, who has been with the company for more than fourteen years, will be in charge of the new establishment. His wide acquaintance among the trade and his many friends will make him a valuable man for this position. The plant was built by W. M. Duncan, of No. 852 Washington street, whose specialty is refrigerators and overhead trucking. The cooler is 24 by 50 ft. and built to hold 100 cattle and 200 head of small stock, besides cut meats, sundries, pork, etc. The salesroom and offices are substantial and comfortable.

TO LIMIT TRADING IN FEEDS.

On and after February 15 no manufacturer or dealer will be permitted to trade in concentrated and mixed feeding stuffs without a license from the United States Food Administration, according to the Presidential proclamation of January 10. It is believed that the hoarding of commercial stock feeds—such as cottonseed feeds—and of hay by the very small percentage of unfair manufacturers and dealers will be stopped by placing the entire industry under license control.

The proportion of manufacturers and dealers who have applied for licenses since the President's proclamation does not measure

up to expectation. It is urged that those who have failed to obtain feeding stuffs licenses immediately apply to the United States Food Administration, License Division, Washington, D. C., specifying the nature of the business to be licensed. Failure to secure licenses by February 15 may be punished by a fine not to exceed \$5,000, by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Every manufacturer, importer, dealer, handler or storer of about 50 of the principal ingredients used extensively in making commercial mixed feeds is included in the license requirements. This covers baled hay, shell and ear corn and many other important commodities which are intended for use as feed or ingredients in mixed feeds.

It was upon the advice of the leading men in the trade that the Food Administration asked for the authority granted by the President's proclamation, under power given him by the Food Control Act of Congress. Representatives of the feeding stuff industry met in Washington and passed a resolution asking the Food Administration to place all straight and mixed feeding stuffs under license, protecting the fair and honest dealer against the operations of a few unscrupulous manipulators.

WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES IN EASTERN MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed beef, lamb and mutton at New York and other Eastern markets on representative market days this week are reported as follows by the office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture:

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1918.

Fresh beef, western dressed:		Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.
Steers:					
Choice	.....	\$17.75@18.25	\$18.00@19.00	\$18.00@19.00	\$18.00@19.00
Good	.....	17.25@17.75	17.50@18.00	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00
Medium	.....	17.00@17.25	16.50@17.50	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00
Common	.....	16.00@16.50	16.00@16.50	16.00@16.50	16.00@17.00
Cows:					
Good	.....	15.50@16.00	16.00@16.50	16.00@17.00	15.00@16.00
Medium	.....	15.00@15.50	15.00@16.00	15.50@16.00	16.00@16.50
Common	.....	14.50@15.00	14.50@15.00	14.50@15.50	15.50@16.00
Bulls:					
Good	.....	14.50@15.00	14.50@15.00	14.50@15.00	15.00@15.50
Medium	.....	14.00@14.50	15.50@16.50	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00
Common	.....	14.00@14.50	15.00@15.50	14.50@15.00	15.00@16.00
Fresh lamb and mutton, western dressed:					
Lambs:					
Choice	.....	23.50@24.00	24.00@25.00	23.00@24.00	24.00@25.00
Good	.....	23.00@23.50	23.00@24.00	22.50@23.00	23.00@24.00
Medium	.....	20.00@22.00	22.00@23.00	22.00@22.50	22.00@23.00
Yearlings:					
Good	.....	18.00@19.00	18.00@19.00	18.00@19.00	18.00@19.00
Medium	.....	15.00@17.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00
Mutton:					
Good	.....	19.50@20.00	20.00@22.00	19.00@20.00	19.00@20.00
Medium	.....	18.00@19.00	19.00@20.00	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00
Common	.....	18.00@19.00	18.00@19.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1918.

Fresh beef, western dressed:		Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.
Steers:					
Choice	.....	18.00@18.25	18.00@19.00	20.00@	17.50@18.50*
Good	.....	17.75@18.00	17.50@18.00	18.00@19.00	16.50@17.50
Medium	.....	17.00@17.75	16.50@17.50	17.00@17.50	16.00@16.50
Common	.....	16.00@16.50	16.00@16.50	15.50@16.00	15.00@15.50
Cows:					
Good	.....	15.50@16.00	16.00@16.50	16.00@16.50	16.00@16.50
Medium	.....	15.00@15.50	15.50@16.00	15.00@16.00	15.50@16.00
Common	.....	14.50@15.00	14.50@15.00	14.50@15.00	15.00@15.50
Bulls:					
Good	.....	14.50@15.00	15.50@16.50	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00
Medium	.....	14.00@14.50	15.00@15.50	14.50@15.00	15.00@16.00
Common	.....	14.00@14.50	15.00@15.50	14.50@15.00	15.00@16.00

*Few at \$19.00.

Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:		Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.
Lambs:					
Choice	.....	24.00@25.00	24.00@24.50	23.00@24.00	24.00@25.00
Good	.....	23.00@23.50	23.00@24.00	22.00@22.50	23.00@24.00
Medium	.....	20.00@22.00	21.50@22.50	21.50@22.00	22.00@23.00
Yearlings:					
Good	.....	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00	21.00@22.00	21.00@22.00
Medium	.....	15.00@17.00	15.00@16.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00
Mutton:					
Good	.....	19.50@20.00	20.00@22.00	19.00@20.00	19.50@20.00
Medium	.....	18.00@19.00	19.00@20.00	17.00@18.00	18.50@19.00
Common	.....	18.00@19.00	18.00@19.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00

Lamb prices "pluck in" at New York City and Philadelphia. All other lamb and mutton prices "pluck out."

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 31.)

past 30 days, and under such conditions it would not be surprising if the market suffers a temporary decline, and especially will this be the case if we should get a very heavy run of cattle between now and the first part of the Lenten period.

Hogs have advanced by leaps and bounds, because the severely cold weather has held the receipts to very modest proportions, and, compared to the low spot in the trade ten days ago, the market shows \$1.25@1.50 upturn, for top hogs were then selling at \$15.80, while on Tuesday of this week the top was advanced to \$17.25, with the bulk selling from \$16.90@17.15, and on Wednesday the speculators figured the market would keep on going up, and they bought a few hogs early anywhere from \$17.20@17.35; in fact, one catch sale was made at \$17.40. But the regular buyers, big and little, were pegged to buy hogs at lower prices from the start, as they argued, and logically, too, that the market had shown enough advance, and with the moderating weather there was a likelihood of a much heavier supply and lower prices. So, after the boys had been "bitten," the trade subsided into a 15@25c. lower market as compared with Tuesday's average prices, with, of course, sales showing even more decline as compared to the few "soap bubble" transactions early in the day, and closing prices were on a basis of \$16.90@17.10 for good hogs, while the mixed grades sold largely from \$16.75@16.90. And now that the temperature has mounted from 10 degrees below zero to 40 degrees above within thirty hours, we confidently expect a freer marketward movement, and whenever the supply indicates that the winter crop of matured hogs is headed marketward, prices will in all likelihood work lower. But it seems reasonable to assume that because of the tremendous demand and the Government's avowed intention of maintaining a \$15.50 minimum on hogs, that the market will be on a very high basis, even though unusually heavy receipts can be expected whenever climatic conditions are favorable for a free marketward movement.

There has been but little snap and activity to the sheep and lamb trade during the past two days, although supplies have held to a moderate level. The demand, excepting on a few choice light lambs which are very scarce, has been so narrow that values on all grades of lambs have shrunk from 15@25c. per cwt. as compared with Monday's session. Many lambs that were intended for the December and early January market are still stringing in, and most of them have gathered sufficient weight to put them in the undesirable class. They have been held back, some because they could not get cars, and others in hope that the market would take on renewed strength and activity before this time. It has never been as hard to interest a buyer on the heavy grades as it is today, and the weighty varieties are frequently carried over a session without an offer. An occasional feeder is inclined to stock up for later market, but supplies offer few well woolled lambs at either inviting weights or prices, added to which embargo is the danger of not being able to get cars to ship them after stock has been secured. While the present wool situation forecasts no sharp advance in values during the spring and early summer months, this branch of the trade is featured by an undertone of strength that suggests the advisability of clipping properly housed stock that is to be held for later market. Thousands of ticks infest the average feed yard; it costs money to feed them—removing the wool removes the ticks, resulting in increased gains from the same amount of feed. Quotations: Good to choice light to medium weight lambs, \$17.40@17.65; poor to medium, \$16.50@17.25; good to choice heavy lambs, 90 lbs. and upwards, \$16@16.50; cull lambs, \$14@14.50; good to choice light yearlings, \$15@15.35; medium-fleshed and heavy yearlings, \$13.50@14.50; good to choice wethers, \$13@13.50; common to fair, \$12@12.75;

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fat ewes, \$12.50@13; common to medium, \$11 @12; culls, \$7@9; feeding lambs, \$16.40@16.65.

KEEP YOUR PROVISIONER ON FILE.

The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated or another copy furnished. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of this publica-

tion he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the paper may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market. It is finished in cloth board, with gold lettering and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York. No foreign orders will be accepted for the present, owing to mail conditions.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, ordinary to choice.....	\$11.50@13.75
Oxen	—@—
Bulls	8.00@11.50
Cows	4.75@ 9.25

LIVE CALVES.

Live veals	14.00@18.50
Live calves, yearlings	—@—
Live calves, Western	10.00@10.25
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	11.00@13.50
Live calves, barnyard	—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs	17.50@18.25
Live lambs, culls	—@—
Live sheep, common	—@—
Live sheep, ewes	—@—
Live sheep, culls	—@—

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@17.25
Hogs, medium	@17.25
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@17.25
Pigs	@16.50
Roughs	@16.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy .....	.21 @22
Choice native, light .....	.20 @21
Native, common to fair.....	.18½ @19½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy .....	.19 @20
Choice native light .....	.19 @20
Native, common to fair.....	.17 @18
Choice Western, heavy .....	.18 @19
Choice Western, light .....	.16½ @17
Common to fair Texas.....	.16 @17
Good to choice heifers .....	.18 @19
Common to fair heifers.....	.16 @17
Choice cows .....	.15½ @16
Common to fair cows .....	.14½ @15
Fresh Bologna bulls.....	.14½ @17

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs .....	.26 @28	.24 @25
No. 2 ribs .....	.19 @21	.20 @22
No. 3 ribs .....	.16 @17	.20 @22
No. 1 loins .....	.26 @28	.26 @30
No. 2 loins .....	.18 @21	.22 @25
No. 3 loins .....	.16 @17	.19 @21
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	.22 @24	.22 @23
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	.19 @20	.20 @21
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	.16 @17	.18½ @19½
No. 1 rounds .....	.18½ @19	.20 @21
No. 2 rounds .....	.17½ @18	.19 @20
No. 3 rounds .....	.16 @17	.18 @19
No. 1 chucks .....	.17½ @18	.18 @19
No. 2 chucks .....	.16½ @17	.17½ @18
No. 3 chucks .....	.14½ @15½	.16 @17

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb..	@25
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@23½
Western calves, choice	@23
Western calves, fair to good.....	@20
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@16

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@24½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@24½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@24½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@25
Pigs	@25½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	@26
Lambs, choice	—@—
Lambs, good	@25
Lambs, medium to good.....	@23
Sheep, choice	@19
Sheep, medium to good	@18
Sheep, culls	@17

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@30
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@29½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@29
Smoked picnic, light	@25
Smoked picnic, heavy	@24½
Smoked shoulders	@26
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	.23
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@34
Dried beef sets	@32
Pickled bellies, heavy	@29

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@29
Fresh pork loins, Western .....	.26 @28
Fresh pork tenderloins .....	.22 @25
Fresh pork tenderloins	@32
Fresh pork tenderloins	@32
Shoulders, city	@32

Shoulders, Western	@24
Butts, regular	@26
Butts, boned	@28
Fresh hams, city	@29
Fresh hams, Western	@28
Fresh picnic hams	@24

BONES, HOOPS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.	80.00@ 82.50
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	70.00@ 72.50
Black hoofs, per ton	75.00@ 85.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	75.00@ 85.00
White hoofs, per ton	85.00@ 90.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	@160.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's.....	.225.00@240.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's.....	.150.00@175.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's.....	.100.00@125.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd.18	@23c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed..	@17c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	@16c.	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	@95c.	a piece
Sweetbreads, real	@40	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	@35c.	a pound
Calves' livers	@30c.	a pound
Beef kidneys	@15c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys	@20c.	a pound
Livers, beef	@16	a pound
Oxtails	@14c.	a pound
Hearts, beef	@12½c.	a pound
Rolls, beef	@21c.	a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	@30	a pound
Lambs' fries	@12c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	@24c.	a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 7½
Suet, fresh and heavy	@13
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	•	
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	•	
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	•	
Hog, free of salt, fec. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@95	
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	—@—	
Hog middles	@25	
Hog bungs	—@—	
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@14	
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@20	
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@14	
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@32	
Beef weasands, No. 1a, each	@ 8½	
Beef weasands, No. 2a, each	@ 4	
Beef bladders, small, per dos.....	@95	

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	30	32
Pepper, Sing., black.....	25	27
Pepper, Penang, white	30	32
Pepper, red	10	10
Allspice	7½	10
Cinnamon	22	20
Coriander	17	19
Cloves	50	55
Ginger	25	28
Mace	54	58

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.....	@27
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.....	@31
Refined nitrate of soda, gran. f. o. b. N. Y.	@ 6¼
Refined nitrate of soda, crystals.....	@ 6½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .50
No. 2 skins	@ .48
No. 3 skins	@ .30
Branded skins	@ .35
Ticky skins	@ .48
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .46
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .625
No. 1, 12½-14	@6.00
No. 2, 12½-14	@6.00
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@6.00
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@5.25
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@6.50
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@6.25
No. 1 B. M. kips, 14-18	@6.00
No. 2 B. M. kips	@7.25
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@7.00
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@4.75
Branded kips	@6.00
Heavy branded kips	@4.75
Ticky kips	@6.00
Heavy ticky kips	@6.00

Hereafter calfskins from 9 to 12 lbs. will be paid for by the pound, actual weight.

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Dry-packed—12 to box—	
Young toms, dry-picked, fancy.....	@38
Young hens, dry-picked, fancy.....	@38
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., fancy	@38
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., fair to good .....	.33 @36
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., poor .....	.25 @28
Old hens	—@—
Old toms .....	.34 @35

Turkeys, barrels, Dry-packed.

Western, dry-pkd., young toms, fancy.....	@38
Western, dry-pkd., young hens, fancy.....	@38
Western, dry-pkd., young hens and toms, mixed, fancy .....	.37 @38
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, young toms, fancy	—@—
Ohio and Mich., scalded, young hens, fancy	—@—
Ohio and Mich., scalded, old.....	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., dry-picked, choice .....	.36 @37
Ky. and Tenn., dry-picked, average best.....	.31 @33
Ky. and Tenn., scalded, average best.....	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., poor.....	.24 @26
Texas, choice .....	.35 @36
Texas, fair to good .....	.31 @33

CHICKENS.

Capons—	
Phila., 8 lbs. and over, each.....	.40 @42
Phila., 6 to 7 lbs., each .....	.36 @38
Phila., small and slips .....	.33 @35
Fresh, barrels, dry-packed—	
Phila. and L. I. fancy broilers, 8 to 4 lbs. to pair .....	.45 @50
Western, dry-picked, broilers, per lb.....	.28 @30
Virginia, milk-fed, mixed weights, per lb.....	—@—
Nearby squab broilers, 2 to 2½ lbs. to pair, per pair .....	.75 @1.00
Chickens—Fresh—Boxes—Dry-packed.	
Western, milk-fed, 17 lbs. to dos. and under .....	.34 @35
Western, milk-fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to dos.....	.33 @34
Western, milk-fed, 25 to 29 lbs. to dos.....	.29 @30
Western, milk-fed, 30 to 36 lbs. to dos.....	.28 @28
Western, milk-fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to dos.....	.28 @28
Western, milk-fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to dos.....	.29 @29
Western, milk-fed, 48 lbs. and up to dos.....	.31 @31
Western, corn-fed, 17 lbs. to dos. and under .....	.32 @33
Western, corn-fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to dos.....	.30 @32
Western, corn-fed, 25 to 29 lbs. to dos.....	.29 @29
Western, corn-fed, 30 to 36 lbs. to dos.....	.27 @27
Western, corn-fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to dos.....	.27 @27
Western, corn-fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to dos.....	.28 @28
Western, corn-fed, 48 to 55 lbs. to dos.....	.29½ @29½
Fowls—12 to box, milk-fed, dry-packed—	
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to dos., dry-picked .....	.32½ @33
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to dos., dry-picked .....	.32 @32
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to dos., dry-picked .....	.29 @30
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to dos., dry-picked .....	.28 @29
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to dos., dry-picked .....	.27 @28
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to dos.....	.25 @26
Fowls—Fresh, dry-packed, corn-fed, 12 to box—	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dos., dry-picked .....	.32 @32
Western, 48 to 55 lbs. to dos., dry-pkd.....	.31½ @31½
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dos., dry-pkd.....	.29 @29
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dos., dry-pkd.....	.27 @28
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dos., dry-pkd.....	.26 @27
Western, under 30 lbs. to dos., dry-pkd.....	.24 @25
Fowls—Barrels, dry-packed—	
Western, boxes, 5 lbs. and over.....	.32 @32
Western, boxes, 4 to 4½ lbs., dry-pkd.....	.31½ @31½
Old Cocks, per lb.....	.24 @24½
Southern, large .....	.28½ @30

Ducks and geese—	
Ducks, Wisconsin, stall-fed, fancy.....	—@—
Ducks, Western, 4 lbs. and up, fancy.....	—@—
Ducks, Western, under 4 lbs. fancy.....	—@—
Geese, Maryland .....	.20 @30
Geese, Wisconsin, stall-fed, fancy.....	—@—
Geese, Western, 10 lbs. and up, fancy.....	.27 @28
Geese, Western, under 10 lbs., fancy.....	.23 @26
Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to dos., per doz.	@7.75

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens	@32
Fowls	@35
Roosters, old	@22
Turkeys	—@—
Geese	—@—
Ducks, average run.....	—@—

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score).....	@51½
Creamery, higher (scoring lots).....	.52 @52½
Creamery, Firsts .....	.49 @51
Process, Extras .....	.45½ @46
Process, Firsts .....	.44 @45

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras .....	.62½ @63
Fresh gathered, extra firsts .....	.61½ @62
Fresh gathered, firsts .....	.60½ @61
Fresh gathered, seconds .....	.55 @60
Fresh checks, good to choice	—@—

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@35.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 8.90
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 4.45
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia	8.80 and 10c.
Garbage tankage	@10.80
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	—@—
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	—@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	@ 7.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25%	@ 7.75

